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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS AND FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS 1932

BASED ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY 267 JUVENILE COURTS AND BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

8

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JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS AND FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 1932

DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL REPORTING

The report on juvenile-court statistics for 1932 is the sixth annual report based on data supplied by courts cooperating with the Children's Bureau in furnishing statistical information. During 1932 progress was made in the number of courts reporting and in the development of State-wide reporting. Since 1931 the Children's Bureau has been cooperating with the Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice in the development of methods of dealing with juvenile offenders who violate Federal laws and come to the attention of Federal authorities. Statistical information for the year 1932 concerning these juveniles, compiled from records on file in the Bureau of Prisons, are presented, for the first time, as part of this report.

The fifth annual report discussed in some detail the material presented on children involved in delinquency and dependency cases, the methods of detention, reasons for reference of the child to the court, and the dispositions made by the court. In this report tables showing these items will be presented with only brief comment. The section on trends in delinquency, on the other hand, will be presented more fully, for the purpose of showing such significant variations as may be revealed, not only in delinquency rates but also in such items as age, race, reason for reference, and action taken by the courts. Similar material on trend is presented for the first time for cases of

dependency and neglect.

THE COOPERATING COURTS

For the calendar year 1932 reports were received from all the courts in three States (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Utah); from 38 courts in New York, serving 90 percent of the population of that State; from 48 courts in 20 other States; and from the District of Columbia. The total number of courts reporting on an individual or State-wide basis was 267. Massachusetts and New York (incomplete) were added to the reporting area during the year. Twenty-five courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population 2 and 76 serving smaller areas were added from these two States. Thirteen courts serving areas of less than 100,000 population discontinued reporting.

Reports for the 6-year period 1927 to 1932 have been received from 18 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population,³ and 12 other courts have reported consecutively from 1928 or 1929 to 1932. These

¹ Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1931. U.S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 222. Washington, 1933.

² Includes 8 courts serving the city of Boston, not all of which served areas of 100,000 population.

³ Previous reports showed this group as 19 courts; 2 courts—those of Buffalo and Erie County, N.Y.—have been consolidated into a single court.

courts form the basis for much of the discussion of trends in

delinquency rates and other items.

Included in the 267 courts cooperating on an individual or Statewide basis are 68 serving areas of 100,000 or more population, of which 33 reported on an individual basis and 35 on the State-wide system; and 199 courts serving areas of less than 100,000, of which 16 reported on an individual basis and 183 on the State-wide system. It is estimated that these courts serve areas including about 28 percent

of the population of the United States.

Information for 1932 was obtained from the courts reporting for 65,274 delinquency cases, 23,235 dependency or neglect cases, and 1,171 children's cases of other types. Reports were also received concerning 18,737 cases of children who had been discharged from probation or supervision during the year. More detailed information was submitted by the courts reporting on an individual basis than by courts reporting as part of a State-wide plan. (See p. 3.) The former group with one exception (Philadelphia) filled out an individual card for each case reported, so that it was possible to make correlations between two or more of the items reported; for example, the age of the child and the reason for reference to the court, or the age of the child and the place of care pending hearing. The courts included in State-wide reporting plans furnished the State department responsible for collecting the information with summary tables, which did not show extensive correlations.

For each year of the 6-year period during which the plan for promoting and assembling uniform statistics has been in operation, the number of courts cooperating, the percentage of the total population served by these courts, and the number of States represented are shown in table 1, and the number of cases of various types reported

are shown in table 2.

Table 1.—Number of courts included in a State-wide system of reporting, and number of individual courts reporting, that served areas with 100,000 or more and with less than 100,000 population according to the 1930 census, and percentage of population served; 1927-32

				Сот	ırts repor	ting			
		Total		Includ	ed in Stat	te-wide	Iı	ndividual	ly
Year		Number			Servin wit	g a re as h—	,	Servin wit	g areas h—
	Number	of States repre- sented ¹	of popu- lation served	Total	100,000 or more popula- tion	Less than 100,000 popula- tion	Total	100,000 or more popula- tion	Less than 100,000 popula- tion
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	2 43 65 96 92 169 267	16 17 21 24 24 24 25	15 17 18 20 22 28	7 7 8 97 3 218	1 1 1 4 35	6 6 7 93 183	2 43 58 89 84 72 49	2 27 31 33 36 39 33	16 27 56 48 33 16

<sup>Includes the District of Columbia.
Includes the District of Columbia; cards received after tabulations were completed.</sup> Includes New York State courts serving 90 percent of the total population of that State.

Table 2.—Number of cases of each specified type reported by cooperating courts; 1927-32

Year	Total	Delin- quency	Depend- ency and neglect	Children discharged from su- pervision	Special proceed- ings ¹
1927	49, 562 65, 600 75, 610 82, 963 100, 669 108, 417	30, 363 38, 882 46, 312 53, 757 59, 880 65, 274	12, 552 16, 289 18, 805 20, 711 22, 317 23, 235	6, 647 10, 429 10, 493 27, 562 17, 356 18, 737	933 1, 116 1, 171

¹ Special-proceedings cases were not reported prior to 1930. They include cases of petitions for commitment of feeble-minded children, adoption cases, controversies regarding custody of a child, children held as material witnesses, and certain other types.

² Exclusive of New York City, for which a complete report was not available.

STATE-WIDE REPORTING

Twenty-nine States 4 have made some provision, by statute, for reporting juvenile-court statistics through a State department of welfare or some other State agency concerned with juvenile-court and probation work. In a few other States some interest in developing State-wide reporting has been shown from time to time. Very few State departments, however, have the personnel required for statistical and promotional service in this field. In some of the States with legal provision for reporting, the statute is practically inoperative. When the Children's Bureau, therefore, initiated its plan for collection of juvenile-court statistics it was necessary to deal with individual courts, enlisting their cooperation in reporting directly to the Bureau.

From the beginning, however, the cooperation of State agencies was sought, and the ultimate development of State reporting systems that would function in harmony with a national plan was recognized as an important objective. State welfare departments and other State agencies cooperated cordially with the Children's Bureau in calling the plan to the attention of judges and probation officers in an endeavor to harmonize with the national plan their own requirements for monthly and annual reports from courts and probation officers. As the program developed, the expense of direct national contact with small courts having only a few children's cases during the year came to be disproportionately great, and the cooperation of State departments in reaching these courts was recognized as essential. Simple forms, calling for fewer items than those furnished by the larger courts, were drawn up for use of State departments. this plan the courts usually submit monthly reports to the State agency, which summarizes them and furnishes the Children's Bureau with an annual report for each court in the State. The policy was adopted of gradually limiting direct reports to the Children's Bureau to courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population. courts serving areas of small populations which discontinued reporting in 1931 and the 13 courts serving areas of small populations which discontinued reporting in 1932 were dropped in accordance with this policy.

⁴ Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana (part), Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina (part), Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Because of its centralized plan of juvenile-court administration through a State juvenile-court commission, Utah has been able since 1928 to furnish reports for the entire State. Through field service to State departments in the development of State reporting plans, it has been possible to add Connecticut, Massachusetts (delinquency cases only), and New York (reports covering 90 percent of the population) to the State-reporting areas. Encouraging progress toward State-wide reporting in Alabama was interrupted by the assignment of county child-welfare workers to emergency relief administration. Early in 1934 definite arrangements were completed for the inclusion of Indiana through cooperative plans developed with the State probation department, in which the University of Indiana is also interested. New Jersey is experimenting with State-wide reporting for 1933. Considerable service has been given to other States, looking toward the development of State-reporting plans. The gradual extension of these State systems throughout the country in accordance with a uniform plan would afford a foundation for Nation-wide statistics on an inclusive rather than a representative or sample basis.

STATISTICS OF FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The Bureau of Prisons of the United States Department of Justice maintains a current "juvenile index file" made up from reports of juvenile cases dealt with by Federal authorities throughout the country. From the cards in this file tabulations have been made by the Children's Bureau for all cases of persons under 19 years of age disposed of during the period July 1 to December 31, 1932, showing age, sex, race, reason for apprehension, release, detention pending trial, disposition of the case, and certain other items. These cases are not included in the statistics obtained from juvenile courts in the States, unless Federal jurisdiction is waived and arrangements are made for these juvenile offenders to be dealt with under State law in their home communities.

JUVENILE-COURT STATISTICS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES

Trends in general delinquency rates

In 1931 a definite drop in delinquency rates (number of delinquent children referred to the juvenile court per 10,000 children of juvenilecourt age and of the same sex) was reported for the 18 courts reporting from 1927 to 1932 for both boys and girls, following a period of grad-In 1932 delinquency rates ually diminishing increase in the rates. continued to decrease. The juvenile delinquency rate for boys in that year was identical with the rate in the first year of the period (1927), and the delinquency rate for girls was lower in 1932 than in 1927. For 25 courts reporting for a 5-year period, 1928 to 1932, and for 30 courts reporting for a 4-year period, 1929 to 1932, the trends are similar. The figures are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930, reporting throughout specified periods

		Ju	venile delir	nquency ra	ites	
Year	18 courts 1927	reporting 1-32	25 courts 1928	reporting 8-32	30 courts 1	reporting -32
	Boys	Girls ¹	Boys	Girls ²	Boys	Girls
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	162 174 183 184 172 162	31 33 34 34 30 25	164 172 170 159 149	32 34 33 29 25	177 177 177 166 154	38 37 32 28

¹ Only 17 courts reported girls' cases.

Juvenile delinquency rates are given in table 4 for 42 court sserving areas of 100,000 or more population that reported in 1932, the highest rate for each court being in bold-face italics. The trend for 30 of these courts reporting for 4 years follows in general that of the smaller group of 18 courts reporting for 4 years or more, but great variations are shown in the trends for individual courts. six of the 39 courts reporting for both years had lower boys' delinquency rates in 1932 than in 1931, 15 having decreases sufficient to be statistically significant.1 Thirteen had higher rates, but in only four was the difference great enough to be statistically significant.² Com-

² Only 24 courts reported girls' cases.

¹ Decreases statistically significant: San Diego County, Calif.; Lake County, Ind.; Orleans Parish, La.: Wayne County, Mich.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Hudson and Mercer Counties, N.J.; Erie, Monroe, and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.; Allegheny County and Philadelphia, Pa.; third district of Utah. Decreases not statistically significant: Mobile County, Ala.; District of Columbia; Dade County, Fla.: Fulton County, Ga.; Syracuse and Westchester County, N.Y.; Montgomery County, Ohio; Fayette County, Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; Pierce County, Wash.; Milwaukee County, Wis.
¹ Increases statistically significant: Marion County, Ind.; Ramsey County, Minn.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Norfolk, Va. Increases not statistically significant: San Francisco County, Calif.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Polk County, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.: Kent County, Mich.; New York, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; Montgomery County, Pa.; Spokane, Wash.

Table 4.—Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1927-32 1

			Во	ys					Gir	ls		
Area served by court	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Alabama: Mobile County California:			143	123	95	86			35	22	14	7
San Diego County San Francisco County	143		484	501	454 74	392 75	13		103	82	95 24	73 22
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)		258 387	270	276	265	306 430	50 65	60 49	52	47	50	47 41
District o Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	427	448	417	409	417 337	414 311	72	79	79	63	64 73	49 75
Georgia: Fulton County Indiana: Lake County		133	 57	361 100	308 82	301 49	67	52	37	70 71	58 41	52 38
Marion CountyIowa: Polk County	181	. 150 . 327	186 325	146 252	113 202	168 217	82	76 87	83 100	77 81	54 57	43 56
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish		(2)	185	181	(3) 170	173 143		(2)	31	30	(3) 19	46 17
Maryland: Baltimore (city)_ Michigan:				309	347	352				32	- 33	34
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	168		155 	183 152	176 138	181 12 1			39	29 22	32 17	33 15
Hennepin County Ramsey County	164 96	178 109	$\begin{array}{c} 167 \\ 108 \end{array}$	163 138	188 106	148 126	42 27	50 30	42 33	41 28	41 36	32 23
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	206 106	218 143	219 219	232 210	206 198	121 131	29 11	39 12	40 10	36 13	26 26	20 16
New York: Erie County Monroe County	139	148 52	146 58	157 40	166 53	85 41	11	13 16	12 12	16 10	15 9	8
New York (city) Rensselaer County	83	115	124 177	122 209	110 162	114 115	14	18	20 48	19 43	16 37	14 18
Syracuse (city)	203	164	154	100	146 69	125 59	35	30	27	19	10 11	12
Franklin County Hamilton County	230	161 2 01	80 244	4 89 248	4 82 294	4 66 304	65	64	59 116	4 58 105	4 50 104	4 42 79
Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah	438	477 127	489 182	496 13 2	444 121	497 107	108	97 76	113 88	115 85	117 75	90 63
CountyPennsylvania:	- -		221	283	310	218			52	46	43	33
Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County	19	72 40	70	61	51 15	44 27 10	5	13 10	13	11	8	10
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	18	23	20	36	27	30	6	5	4	5	4	1
county) South Carolina: Greenville County	2 89	280 60	320 78	342 56	320 55	287 46	42	43 16	48 17	51 15	47 12	42
Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city)	467	252 398	258 533	261 470	320 422	271 507	93	41 115	59 113	88 98	65 96	60
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County	61	76	58	80 342	50 324	4 49	16	20	22	17 57	25 59	4 2: 54
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County				254	370	368				68	, 68	78

¹ Courts reporting in 1932 that reported 2 or more years during the period 1927-32. The highest delinquency rate of each court is shown in bold-face italic type.

² Rate not computed, as number of colored delinquent children was not reported.

³ Rate not computed, as the ages of the majority of boys and girls were not reported.

⁴ Based on official cases only, as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

parison of the 1932 rates for 38 areas which began reporting before 1931 (1927 to 1930) with the rates for the earliest years for which figures are available shows that 24 of the 38 areas had lower rates in 1932, and 14 had higher rates. For 19 areas the 1932 boys' delin-

quency rate was lower than either the rate for 1931 or that for the

earliest year reported, and for 9 it was higher.3

Delinquency rates for girls were lower in 1932 than in 1931 for 32 of the 39 areas reporting in both years, and for 15 the decreases were statistically significant. Seven areas had higher rates in 1932 than in 1931, and in one of these the increase was statistically significant.⁵ Comparison of the 1932 rate with the rate for the earliest year (1927 1928, 1929, or 1930) for which figures were available shows that 27 of the 38 areas reporting before 1931 had a lower delinquency rate for girls in 1932 than in the earliest year reported, 9 had a higher rate, and 2 had the same rate. The 1932 rate for 23 areas was lower than either the rate in 1931 or that in the earliest year reported; for 3 areas it was higher.6

Among the 18 courts reporting continuously from 1927 to 1932, the year in which the highest delinquency rate for boys occurred was as

follows:

1927—3 courts (Lake County, Ind.; Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio).

1928—1 court (District of Columbia). 1929—4 courts (Marion County, Ind.; Mercer County, N.J.; New York

City; Norfolk, Va.).

1930—5 courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.; Pierce County, Wash.).

1931—2 courts (Hennepin County, Minn.; Erie County, N.Y.).

1932—3 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties,

The peak year of the delinquency rate for girls was not always the same as that for the boys. The years of highest rates for girls for the 17 courts reporting continuously throughout the period 1927-32 are as follows:

1927—3 courts (Westchester County, N.Y.; Franklin County, Ohio; Montgomery County, Pa.).

1928-3 courts (Bridgeport, Conn.; Hennepin County, Minn.; Norfolk, Va.).

1928 and 1929—1 court (District of Columbia—rate same for both years). 1929—3 courts (Marion County, Ind.; Hudson County, N.J.; New York

City). 1930—3 courts (Lake County, Ind.; Erie County, N.Y.; Philadelphia,

1931—4 courts (Ramsey County, Minn.; Mercer County, N.J.; Mahoning County, Ohio; Pierce County, Wash.).

significant and that between 1932 and the earliest year not important. In the remaining it areas there were similar differences for the 2 periods.

In 4 of the 9 areas having higher rates in 1932 than in both 1931 and the earliest year in which the court cooperated (Baltimore city; New York City; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Montgomery County, Pa.) the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was statistically significant, whereas that between 1931 and 1932 was not. In Norfolk, Va., the difference between 1931 and 1932 was significant but not so the difference between 1927 and 1932. For the other 4 areas the differences were similar for the 2 periods.

4 San Diego County, Calif.; District of Columbia; Marion County, Ind.; Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; Hudson County, N.J.; Erie County, Monroe County, New York City, Rensselaer County, and Syracuse, N.Y.; Hamilton and Mahoning Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia, Pa.

³ In 4 of the 18 areas having lower rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year reported and in 1931, the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was sufficient to be statistically significant, whereas the difference between 1931 and 1932 was not (Mobile County, Ala.; Fulton County, Ga.; Westchester County, N.Y.; Montgomery County, Ohio). In 3 other areas (Hennepin County, Minn.; Multnomah County, Oreg., and Philadelphia) the reverse was true, the difference between 1931 and 1932 being statistically significant and that between 1932 and the earliest year not important. In the remaining 11 areas there were similar differences for the 2 periods

Pa.

Milwaukee County, Wis.

In 7 of the 23 areas having lower rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year reported and 1931 the difference between the earliest year and 1932 was sufficient to be statistically significant, whereas the difference between 1931 and 1932 was not. (Mobile County, Ala.; Fulton County, Ga.; Lake County, Ind.; Polk County, Iowa; Wayne County, Mich.; Franklin County, Ohio; Multnomah County, Oreg.). In 2 areas (Ramsey County, Minn., and Erie County, N.Y.) the reverse was true, the difference between 1931 and 1932 being significant and that between 1927 and 1932 not so important. In the remaining 14 areas similar differences held for the 2 periods. Of the 3 areas having higher rates in 1932 than in both the earliest year in which the court cooperated and 1931 the differences in Baltimore and Norfolk were not significant in either period. In Milwaukee County, Wis., they were significant in both periods.

Variations in delinquency rates may be due to change in personnel or in the policy of the juvenile court and may not reflect a true change in the size of the community's juvenile-delinquency problem. In 27 of the 18 courts reporting throughout the period a new judge took office in 1932. Other conditions also influence the rates, such, for example, as the absorption of parents and social workers in problems of unemployment relief, curtailment in school-attendance services, or lenient policies in the enforcement of school attendance because of extreme deprivation in the homes of the children. Unquestionably there is variation from year to year in the point of view of administrative officials and of the general public as to the types of children who should be taken before the juvenile court, either for their own protection or in the public interest.

Delinquency rates and age jurisdiction of the court

Delinquency rates, based on cases dealt with by the courts, vary widely from community to community, as table 4 shows. In 1932 the highest delinquency rate for boys in the group of 42 courts was 507, in Norfolk, Va., and the lowest was 10, in Fayette County (Uniontown), Pa. Delinquency rates for girls ranged from 113 in Norfolk,

Va., to 1 in Montgomery County (Norristown), Pa.

Many factors, such as the population and character of the area served, administrative policies, and public attitudes, are responsible for these variations. One factor of some, though not the predominating, influence is the age jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Twentythree of the 42 courts serving areas with populations of 100,000 and more that reported in 1932 had jurisdiction over children who had passed their sixteenth birthday.8 Table 5 shows the 1932 delinquency rates for children from 7 to 15 years of age for all 42 areas and for all children within the courts' jurisdiction for areas served by courts having jurisdiction over children 16 years of age and over. Norfolk, Va., had the highest rates for both boys and girls, when all ages were included, but its rate for boys was exceeded in two areas, Mahoning County, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn., when comparisons were confined to cases of boys under 16. It still had the highest delinquency rate for girls when age differences were eliminated, though the rate was considerably lower for the younger age group than for the total.

<sup>Ramsey County, Minn., and Eric County, N.Y.
Includes 2 with jurisdiction over 16 years of age extending only to girls.</sup>

Table 5.—Age limit of original court jurisdiction and juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population in 1930; 1932

			Delinque	ncy rates	
Area served by court	Age under which ju- venile court	В	oys	G	irls
	has original jurisdiction	7 to 15 years	7 to upper age limit, 16 and over	7 to 15 years	7 to upper age limit, 16 and over
Courts with jurisdiction beyond 16th birthday:					
California: San Diego County	21	312	392	48	73
San Francisco County	21	54	75	16	22
District of Columbia	17	372	414	41	49
Florida: Dade County	17	295	311	69	75
Indiana: Lake County	1 18	49	(1)	31	38
Marion County	1 18	168	(1)	35	43
Iowa: Polk County		199	217	44	56
Louisiana:		105	170	257	
Caddo ParishOrleans Parish		135 132	173 143	37 14	46
Michigan:	17	102	110	11	1
Kent County	17	152	181	27	33
Wayne County	17	104	121	12	15
Minnesota:		0.1	140	17	
Hennepin CountyRamsey County	18 18	91 87	148 126	17 15	32
Ohio:	10	0,	120	10	200
Franklin County	18	² 45	² 66	² 29	3 42
Hamilton County	18	225	304	48	79
Mahoning County	18	391	497	60	90
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	18	79 165	107 218	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 24 \end{array}$	63
Utah: Third district	18 18	194	271	41	60
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	18	390	507	83	113
Washington:					
Pierce County		2 33	2 49	² 17	² 21
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18 18	218 271	333 368	32 48	54
Wisconsin. Willwadkee County	10	211	000	10	1
Courts with jurisdiction under 16 only:					
Alabama: Mobile County	. 16	86		7	
Connecticut:	16	306		47	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	16	430		41	
Georgia: Fulton County	. 16	301		52	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	. 16	352		34	
New Jersey:		4.01		20	
Hudson County		121 131		20 16	
New York:	10	101		, 10	
Erie County	. 16	85		8	
Monroe County	.] 16	41		5	
New York (city)		114		14	
Rensselaer CountySyracuse (city)		115 125		18 4	
Westchester County	16	59		12	
Pennsylvania:				_	
Allegheny County	. 16	44		10	
Berks County	. 16	27		7	
Fayette County	. 16	10		3	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	16	30 287		1 42	
South Carolina: Greenville County	16	287 46		8	
Dodon Caronna, Grountino County	10	10		٥	

¹ Age jurisdiction under 16 years for boys.

Delinquency rates and race

Delinquency rates are generally much higher for Negro children than for white children. Delinquency rates for all boys were more than 20 percent above the delinquency rates for white boys in 12 of

Based on official cases only.

the 25 areas 9 for which rates for white and Negro boys were computed separately. 10 In the District of Columbia, where 27 percent of the population was Negro, the rate for all boys was 68 percent higher than the rate for white boys. In Fulton County, Ga., where 31 percent of the population was Negro, the rate for all boys exceeded the rate for white boys by 67 percent. Delinquency rates for all girls were more than 20 percent higher than delinquency rates for white girls in all but 2 (Montgomery County, Pa., and Greenville County, S.C.) of these 12 areas and in 2 other areas (New York City and Westchester County, N.Y.). In 11 of the 13 areas in which the rate for all boys was less than 20 percent higher than the rate for white boys, the Negro population comprised less than 10 percent of the total population. (Table 6.)

Table 6.—Percentage of Negroes in the total population in 1930, and juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1932

	Percent of]	Delinque	ncy rate	S	
Area served by court	Negroes in total popula-		Boys			Girls	
	tion	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Alabama: Mobile County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	35. 7	86	71	119	7	1	16
	27. 1	414	246	837	49	23	107
	20. 9	311	289	394	75	78	65
	31. 3	301	180	551	52	25	103
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Louisiana:	9. 1	49	45	115	38	35	91
	10. 6	168	128	519	43	29	154
Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	45. 8	173	163	184	46	45	47
	28. 3	143	102	251	17	8	39
	17. 7	352	264	834	34	23	83
	7. 0	121	106	384	15	13	54
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County New York:	2. 3	121	116	366	20	19	82
	6. 4	131	115	403	16	14	44
Erie County	2. 1	85	80	342	8	7	43
	4. 7	114	108	282	14	11	86
	4. 4	59	55	181	12	9	94
Franklin County	9. 9	1 66	146	1 260	142	29	1 153
	9. 4	304	244	878	79	62	226
	7. 4	497	474	884	90	83	193
	6. 7	107	97	255	63	60	105
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Virginia: Norfolk (city)	6. 1 5. 3 4. 7 11. 3 23. 8 33. 9	44 10 30 287 46 507	38 9 24 234 37 377	159 19 157 760 76 787	10 3 1 42 8 113	9 3 1 29 10 83	32 148

¹Based on official cases only.

Delinquency rates of 400 or more among boys were found in four areas, three with more than 10,000 Negro population (District of Columbia; Mahoning County, Ohio; and Norfolk, Va.), and one with less than 10,000 Negro population (Hartford, Conn.). In the District of Columbia and in Norfolk, Va., the rate for white boys was

Mobile County, Ala.; District of Columbia; Fulton County, Ga.; Marion County, Ind.; Orleans Parish,
 La.; Baltimore, Md.; Franklin and Hamilton Counties, Ohio; Montgomery County and Philadelphia,
 Pa.; Greenville County, S.C.; and Norfolk, Va.
 Areas having 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930.

much lower than the rate for all boys, but in Mahoning County, Ohio, the rate for white boys was nearly as high as the rate for all boys (474)

white, 497 total).

In all areas the rate for Negro boys was higher than the rate for white boys, sometimes four or more times as high; but in one area (Dade County, Fla.) the rate for Negro girls was somewhat lower than the rate for white girls. In some areas the community takes relatively little cognizance of problems of sexual misconduct among Negro girls, and the extent to which such problems are ignored affects the delinquency rate. The ratios of delinquency rates for Negro boys to white boys and for Negro girls to white girls in 1932 are shown for 25 areas in table 7.

The general trend in delinquency rates for Negro children appears to be similar to the trends in rates for all children and in rates for white children. For 14 areas with 100,000 or more total population including 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930 that reported throughout the period 1927 to 1932, the rate for both Negro boys and Negro girls was somewhat lower in 1932 than in any previous year, as is shown in table 8. The rates for white and Negro children in 19 areas reporting for 1932 and at least 3 years immediately preceding (1929 to 1931) are shown in table 9.

Table 7.—Ratio of delinquency rates for Negro boys to white boys and for Negro girls to white girls dealt with by courts serving areas of 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1932

	·				
Area served by court	Boys	Girls	Area served by court	Boys	Girls
Area served by court Alabama: Mobile County		Girls 16. 0 4. 7 .8 4. 1 2. 6 5. 3 1. 0 4. 9 3. 6 4. 2 4. 3 3. 1	Area served by court New York: Erie County	4. 3	6. 1 7. 8 10. 4 5. 3 1. 8 3. 6
			ty Virginia: Norfolk (city)	2. 1 2. 1	2.

Table 8.—Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930, that reported through specified periods

•			Juv	enile delir	quency ra	tes		
	14 (courts repo	orting 1927-	-32	19	courts repo	orting 1929	-32
Year	Во	ys .	Gir	ls 1	Bo	ys	Gi	rls
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
1927 1928	139, 152	566 567	23 26	141 135				
929 929 930 931	152 159 161 148 138	614 604 575 559	27 27 27 22 18	139 135 125 117	149 148 136 126	515 502 475 467	29 28 23 20	123 134 115 10

¹ Only 13 courts reported girls' cases.

Table 9.—Juvenile delinquency rates per 10,000 white and Negro boys and girls of juvenile-court age dealt with by courts serving areas with 100,000 or more total population and 10,000 or more Negro population in 1930; 1927–32 1

	19	27	19	28	19)2 9	19	930	19	931	19	932
Area served by court	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Boys									9			
Alabama: Mobile County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	234	922	275	892	112 265	205 808	91 229 	189 866 	70 239 339 184	149 865 332 554	71 246 289 180	11 83 39 58
Indiana: Lake County Marion County	139	189 422	126 119	256 421	54 139	115 601	97 114	160 420	77 87	172 347	45 128	11 51
Louisiana: Caddo Parish			277	(2)	240	125	206	154	(3)	(3)	163	18
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County							244 139	672 392	112 285 122	328 689 414	102 264 106	2: 8: 3:
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County New York:		698 270	211 134	627 306	211 193	658 690	225 183	632 694	198 184	635 441	116 115	36 40
Erie County New York (city) Westchester County	137 79 196	194 170 404	147 108 153	299 342 486	142 116 144	468 377 456	153 113 94	406 384 273	160 102 67	559 342 147	80 108 55	34 28 18
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County	154 179	589 776 935	133 172 443 105	435 509 1, 105 464	55 200 459 155	332 695 1, 011 601	4 59 204 463 117	4 376 686 1, 006 362	4 67 238 415 106	4 225 834 888 343	4 46 244 474 97	4 26 87 88 25
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Fayette County			65	216	64 19	198	56 30	148	44 14 25	184 30 100	38 9	13
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	14 245	136 761	23 238	713	269	52 809	295	788	269	788	24 234	76
South Carolina: Greenville County	345	712	52 284	86 630	7 5 394	85 817	48 3 31	81 756	44 327	90 623	37 377	78
GIRLS Alabama: Mobile County District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Feorgia: Fulton County ndiana:		171	35	182	29 39	45 169	15 20 35	33 160 135	10 21 72 31	19 160 78 109	1 23 78 25	10
Lake County Marion County Louisiana:	61 57	163 287	49 64	109 174	32 77	117 160	62 67	197 153	35 36	124 200	35 29	1.
Caddo Parish			57	(2)	38	24	25 19 20	35 98 48	(3) 9 17 15	(3) 42 112 42	45 8 23 13	2. 6 8
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	29 7	37 76	36 11	177 31	38 9	101 29	35 12	105 28	26 21	70 91	19 14	4
Vew York: Erie County New York (city) Westchester County	10 13 30	89 53 179	12 17 25	58 63 149	10 18 23	106 83 122	15 17 17	59 87 91	14 14 9	74 70 43	7 11 9	
Phio: Franklin CountyHamilton County	54	164	59	109	50 94	134 324	4 46 75	4 160 383	4 41 77	4 128 344	4 29 62	4 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
Mahoning County Montgomery County ennsylvania:	94	344	87 60	259 298	100 80	316 188	101 73	319 246	101 63	346 230	83 60	19 10
Allegheny County Fayette County Montgomery County	5	33	11 4	67 21	11 3	53 10	8 4	52 29	7 4 3	35 9 19	9 3 1	
Philadelphia (city and county)	29	170	30	174	34	174	39	161	34	151	29	1
outh Carolina: Greenville County Virginia: Norfolk (city)	64	143	20 80	3 178	15 72	22 185	15 73	16 142	9 78	22 128	10 83	16

¹ Courts reporting in 1932 that reported 2 or more years during the period 1927-32.
2 Rate not computed as number of Negro delinquent children was not reported.
3 Rate not computed as the ages of the majority of children were not reported.
4 Based on official cases only as unofficial cases were not reported in previous years.

TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY CASES

Number of cases disposed of

In this section trends in number of cases, age and sex, parental status, reason for reference to court, place of care pending hearing or disposition, and dispositions are analyzed for 30 courts serving populations of 100,000 or more, which reported delinquency cases disposed of throughout the 4-year period, 1929 to 1932. By means of percentage changes, figures for the year 1932 are compared with 1931 and with the first year of the period, 1929. As is indicated by figures for 6 years, 1927 to 1932, available for 18 courts, 1929 may be taken as representing a period of fairly high delinquency. (See table 3, p. 5.) It is used as a base year for measuring social statistics in other fields being studied by the Children's Bureau, especially dependency and relief.

From 1931 to 1932 there was a 9-percent decrease, and between 1929 and 1932 an 11-percent decrease in the total number of delinquency cases reported by these 30 courts. More cases were reported in 1930 than in any other year. The number of cases reported in each of the 4 years was as follows:

1929	37, 731	1931	37, 073
1930	38, 536	1932	33, 707

Figures showing trends for individual courts (table 10) show great variation. Twenty-one of the 30 courts reported fewer cases in 1932 than in 1931, and for all but 1 of these (Pierce County, Wash.) the decrease was statistically significant. On the other hand, 9 courts reported more cases in 1932 than in 1931, the increase being statistically significant for all but 1 court (Montgomery County, Pa.). The greatest decrease (49 percent) was in Erie County (including Buffalo), N.Y. The greatest increase (27 percent) was in Marion County, Ind. Twenty courts had fewer cases in 1932 as compared with 1929, and 10 had more cases.

While there was considerable difference in the amount of increase or decrease in 1932 as compared with 1929 and 1931, in many cases the change was in the same direction. Seventeen courts showed decreases for both periods, 6 showed increases for both periods. For 4 courts there were decreases between 1931 and 1932 and increases between 1929 and 1932; for 3 courts there was an increase between 1931 and

1932 and a decrease between 1929 and 1932.

Table 10.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-82

					Delinquency		cases disposed	osed of						Perce	Percent change in 1932	nge in 19	32-	
Area served by court		1929			1930			1931			1932		As cor	s compared 1931	with	As co	As compared v	with
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total cases	Boys' cases	Girls' cases	Total	Boys' cases	Girls' cases
Total cases.	37, 731	31, 348	6, 383	38, 536	32, 342	6, 194	37, 073	31, 365	5, 708	33, 707	28, 767	4, 940	6-	%	-13	-11	8-	-23
Alabama: Mobile County	1, 656 461 1, 947	170 1, 417 391 1, 623	49 239 70 324	1, 640 470 1, 893	152 1, 449 402 1, 642	25 191 68 251	1, 617 445 1, 927	142 1, 384 376 1, 668	18 233 69 259	1, 385 1, 385 511 1, 799	1, 196 1, 196 444 1, 604	14 189 67 195	- 13 - 14 + 15 - 7	111- 114- 1418- 14		-36 -16 +11 -8	- 26 - 16 + 14 - 1	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Michigan: Kent County	242 985 747 275 431	134 653 569 236 346	108 332 178 39 85	477 818 610 291 520	262 517 463 251 450	215 301 147 40 70	350 617 457 338 507	221 404 360 277 431	129 213 97 61 76	266 785 502 304 549	139 598 398 221 466	127 187 104 70 83	++27 +10 -10 +8	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	112 112 113 14 14 15	++10 ++11 +27	+4 -30 -30 +35	+18 -44 -42 2
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	1,097	897 309	200	1,053	853 437	800	1, 203	990	213	940	398	170	$\frac{-22}{+13}$	-25 +28	-20 -36	-14 + 16	-14 +29	-15 -28
New Jersey: Hudson County	1,846	1,584	262 19	1, 974	1, 736	238	1, 696	1, 520	176	1,025	885 263	140	-40 -34	-42 -33	-20 -46	-4 4	-4 4 -36	-47
New York: Erie County. Monroe County. New York (city). Rensselaer County.	1, 135 233 7, 956 7, 956 318 888	1,058 194 6,868 258 749	77 39 1, 088 60 60 139	1,306 7,867 414 597	1, 196 138 6, 857 329 493	110 32 1,010 85 104	1, 399 7, 299 397	1, 291 190 6, 416 195 338	108 34 883 48 59	715 167 7,366 190 382	6, 584 150 6, 584 150 310	58 17 782 40 72	-49 -25 -22 -4	1 + 3 - 23 - 23 - 8	-46 -11 +22	-37 -28 -7 -40 -57	- 1 38 - 1 4 2 - 59 - 59	- 25 - 28 - 33 - 48
Franklin County 1————————————————————————————————————	2, 034 2, 034 752 752	274 1, 394 1, 689 523 750	199 640 332 229 152	2, 072 2, 151 2, 151 598 1, 172	345 1, 486 1, 802 368 1, 024	197 586 349 230 148	2, 550 1, 979 1, 247 1, 247	395 1, 941 1, 613 360 1, 110	180 609 366 218 137	470 2, 418 2, 110 493 839	311 1,951 1,825 315 731	159 467 285 178 108	-18 -15 -33	-21 +1 -13 -34	- 12 - 23 - 18 - 22 - 18	+19 +19 -34 -7	+++ +40 +40 -40 -3	- 20 - 14 - 22 - 29
Fennsylvania: Allegheny County. Montgomery County. Philadelphia (city and county). South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city).	1, 290 6, 955 126 871 852	1,090 47 6,089 103 710 709	200 866 23 161 143	1, 128 96 7, 517 106 972 774	955 85 85 732 732 644 135	173 11 888 21 240 130	853 74 7, 390 1, 149 728 128	6, 524 6, 524 75 978 595 84	132 9 866 16 171 133 44	794 76 76 80 943 869 126	639 73 6,898 776 721 86	155 3 813 11 167 148	113 113 113 113 113 113	+ 117 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 27 + 2	+17 6 2 +11	1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	- 41 - 33 - 14 - 14	23
¹ Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50.	here nun	ber of	ases was	less th	ın 50.		² Includ	ncludes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every	official	cases, a	s court	did not	report	unoffici	ial cases	every	year.	

¹ Percentage change not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

Sex and age of children

The decrease in number of cases was considerably more marked in girls' cases than in boys' cases. From 1931 to 1932 boys' cases decreased 8 percent and girls' cases 13 percent. Boys' cases decreased 8 percent and girls' cases 23 percent in 1932, as compared with 1929.

Because of the preponderance of boys' cases, trends for boys follow closely trends for all cases of boys and girls. Exceptions are noted in Caddo Parish, where the total number of cases was 11 per cent more in 1932 than in 1929, whereas in boys' cases the number was 1 percent less; also in Franklin County, Ohio, the total number of cases was 1 percent less in 1932 than in 1929 and the number of boys' cases 14 percent more. The fluctuations in girls' cases from year to year are less significant, because of the small number of cases, than the

fluctuations in boys' cases or in the total number of cases.

Decreases in the number of cases in 1932, as compared with 1931, are shown in table 11 for all age groups except boys 18 years of age and over, and girls under 10 years of age. Among boys the largest decrease occurred in the 14- to 16-year age group, and among girls, in the 12- to 14-year age group. Only 1 of the 30 courts (San Diego, Calif.) has original jurisdiction over minors 18 years of age and over. The increase in 1932 in cases of boys of this age (13 percent over 1931 and 90 percent over 1929) may be partly explained by the fact that, in the early years of reporting, cases of minors over the age of juvenile-court jurisdiction were questioned and excluded. Later they were included because it was learned that many courts handle such cases unofficially.

Table 11.—Age of boys and girls when referred to court in specified year and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–321

	Del	inquency ca	d of	Percent change in 1932—		
Age and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37, 731	38, 536	37, 073	33, 707	9	-11
Boys' cases	31, 348	32, 342	31, 365	28, 767	-8	-8
Under 10 years	2, 129 3, 969 8, 174 12, 939 3, 831 79 227	2, 096 4, 084 8, 094 13, 281 4, 289 149 349	1,702 3,856 7,451 13,053 4,372 133 798	1, 631 3, 545 6, 920 11, 687 4, 282 150 552	-4 -8 -7 -10 -2 +13	-23 -11 -15 -10 +12 +90
Girls' cases	6, 383	6, 194	5, 708	4, 940	-13	-23
Under 10 years 10 years, under 12 12 years, under 14 14 years, under 16 16 years, under 18 18 years and over Not reported	198 358 1, 201 3, 145 1, 370 39 72	187 325 1, 089 3, 080 1, 411 69 33	176 303 939 2, 785 1, 329 57 119	190 283 794 2, 396 1, 167 49 61	+8 -7 -15 -14 -12 -14	-4 -21 -34 -24 -15 (2)

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

² Not shown, as number of cases was less than 50 in 1929.

7 AM P 3 3 3 5 5 7 1 5 5 7

Except in one age group (boys 16 to 18 years of age) and in the groups with age not reported, the number of cases was smaller in 1931 than in 1930, and in most age groups the number was smaller in 1931 than in 1929. It follows that the percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1929 was greater in most age groups than the percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931. The greatest decreases in 1932 as compared with 1929 occurred among boys in the age groups under 10 and from 12 to 14 years. The number of cases of 16- and 17-year-old boys declined slightly from 1931 to 1932 but was 12 percent larger in 1932 than in 1929. The greatest decrease in girls' cases occurred in the 12- to 14-year age group, which had one-third (34 percent) fewer cases in 1932 than in 1929.

Home conditions

Changes in the number of children living in homes of normal composition and the number in broken homes are shown in table 12. The reporting of this information has improved since 1929, a fact which accounts for a decrease of only 5 percent in reported cases but 11 percent in all cases, in 1932 as compared with 1929. The number of cases in which information as to home conditions was not reported has remained fairly constant from 1930 to 1932—8 or 9 percent.

Percentage changes in 1932 as compared with 1931 show decreases in the number of delinquency cases for all types of home conditions, the percentage change being considerably greater than the decrease for all cases in the following groups: Child with one parent and a step-parent, child with one parent only, parents divorced, father deserting, mother deserting, parents not married. The number of cases in which children were living with one parent, the mother had deserted, or the parents were not married was small throughout the period. The decrease in cases of children living with the father, the mother being dead, was much smaller than the decrease for all cases.

Table 12.—Marital status of parents, place child was living when referred to court, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-321

Monited status of parents and place shild was line	Delinq	uency ca	osed of	Percent change in 1932—		
Marital status of parents, and place child was liv- ing when referred to court	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37, 731	38, 536	37, 073	33, 707	-9	-11
Marital status and place reported	32, 210	35, 633	34, 147	30, 682	-10	-5
Child living in own home	29, 680	32, 671	31, 254	28, 082	-10	-5
With both own parents With one parent and step-parent With one parent only	20, 496 2, 664 6, 520	22, 739 2, 812 7, 120	21, 826 2, 567 6, 861	19, 780 2, 166 6, 136	-9 -16 -11	-3 -19 -6
Father dead	1, 400 600	3, 014 1, 556 643 706 130 125	2, 901 1, 333 741 657 120 164	2, 579 1, 293 613 574 80 124	-11 -3 -17 -13 -33 -24	-1 -8 +2 -19 -36 +33
specified reasons	993	946	945	873	-8	-12
Child living in other place	2, 530	2, 962	2, 893	2,600	-10	+3
Marital status and place not reported	5, 521	2, 903	2, 926	3, 025		

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

The decrease for 1932 as compared with 1929 was greater for children living with one parent and a step-parent and for children whose mother or father had deserted than for all cases. The decrease was less for children living with either mother or father, the other parent being dead, than the decrease for all groups of children. An increase was shown in the number of cases of illegitimate children living with one parent, due probably in part to changes in methods of tabulating home conditions, and a small increase in the group living with neither parent. Information as to legitimacy of birth often is not obtained, especially in cases not receiving extensive investigation.

Reason for reference to court

The reasons for referring delinquency cases to the courts are given in table 13. The number of boys' cases reported for each type of reason, except acts of carelessness or mischief (including traffic violation), decreased from 1931 to 1932. The largest decreases were in offenses connected with the use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs and in a miscellaneous group of offenses classified as "other." From 1929 to 1932 there were similar changes, but the greatest change in this period was the 43-percent decrease in truancy. To evaluate this decrease, which is apparent in the reports of most of the courts in this group, is difficult. In Hudson County, N.J., the decrease in truancy was 67 percent in 1932 as compared with 1929. This decrease was directly attributable to the establishment in 1931 of a special bureau which deals with most of the truancy cases. In some communities there is said to be an actual decrease in the amount of truancy from school, in others it is admitted that provision for the enforcement of school-attendance laws is less adequate than formerly, and cases are allowed to remain without attention.

Table 13.—Reason for reference to court, and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

	Deling	quency ca	ases disp	osed of	Percent change in 1932—	
Reason for reference to court, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37, 731	3S, 536	37, 073	33, 707	-9	-11
Boys' cases	31.348	32, 342	31. 365	28, 767	-8	-8
Stealing.	12, 936	13, 536	13, 759	11, 826	-14	-9
Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic violation. Truancy. Running away. Ungovernable. Sex offense. Injury to person. Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs. Other reason. Reason not reported.	2, 016 2, 303 475 835 200 820	9, 726 2, 340 2, 011 2, 104 545 794 147 1, 122	9, 302 1, 721 2, 217 2, 007 442 779 203 847 88	9, 8S3 1, 3S5 1, 993 1, 724 420 732 143 595 66	+6 -20 -10 -14 -5 -6 -30 -30	+7 -43 -1 -25 -12 -12 -28 -27
Girls' cases	6, 383	6, 194	5, 708	4, 940	-13	-23
Stealing Act of carelessness or mischief, and traffic viola-	698	755	722	522	-28	-25
tion Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	678 1, 100 1, 815 1, 198 156 55 119	542 703 1, 049 1, 654 1, 254 129 48 49	563 510 990 1, 572 1, 098 97 63 56 37	499 458 885 1, 365 920 119 53 68 51	-11 -10 -11 -13 -16 +23 -16 +21	+2 -32 -20 -25 -23 -24 -4 -43

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

In girls' cases, also, for 1932 there were decreases in the number reported for most types of reasons for referring cases to the juvenile In 1932 as compared with 1931 the largest decrease was in the group referred because of stealing, and in 1932 as compared with 1929, in the groups referred for truancy and for reasons classified as

The only increases in girls' cases from 1931 to 1932 were in cases of injury to person (23 percent) and in reasons classified as "other" (21 percent), but the number of cases on which these percentages were based was small; the increases, however, are sufficient to be statistically significant.

Table 14 shows for individual courts the changes in the total number of cases and in three main groups of cases—stealing, acts of carelessness or mischief, and a group including truancy, being ungovernable, and sex offenses.

Table 14.—Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total delinquency cases and in cases of specified types disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32

		nt change pared with			Percent change ¹ in 1932 as compared with 1929 in—				
Area served by court	Total delin- quency cases	Stealing cases	Cases involv- ing acts of care- lessness or mis- chief	Cases of truancy, being ungov- ernable, sex of- fense	Total delin- quency cases	Stealing cases	Cases involv- ing acts of care- lessness or mis- chief	Cases of truancy, being ungov- ernable, sex of- fense	
Total cases	-9	-15	+5	-15	-11	- 9	+7	-29	
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia: San Diego County	-13 -14	-15 -29	-1	-20 -15	-36 -16	-14 -18	+26	-44 -40	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia	$^{+15}_{-7}$	+17 +9	+15 -17	+8 -23	+11 -8	+4 +23	+101 -36	-27 -13	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Michigan: Kent County	$ \begin{array}{r} -24 \\ +27 \\ +10 \\ -10 \\ +8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -33 \\ +34 \\ -12 \\ -10 \\ +1 \end{array} $	+36 -52 +8	-18 +1 +11 	+10 -20 -33 $+11$ $+27$	$ \begin{array}{c c} -12 \\ +8 \\ -38 \\ +29 \\ +19 \end{array} $	+11 -44 -55 +49	+13 -43 +8 	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	-22 +13	$-20 \\ +13$	= 26 +40	-16 +3	$-14 \\ +16$	-28 +10	+78 +47	-32 +2	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	-40 -34	-46 -42	-36 -13	-36 -18	-44 -33	-35 -48	-38 -15	—57	
New York: Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	$ \begin{array}{r} -49 \\ -25 \\ +1 \\ -22 \\ -4 \end{array} $	-44 -26 -14 -30 -12	-69 +37	-38 -7 -14 +13	$ \begin{array}{r} -37 \\ -28 \\ -7 \\ -40 \\ -57 \end{array} $	-34 -28 -11 -28 -29	-51 +15 -86	-41 -30 -37 -66	
Ohio: Franklin County 2 Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	-18 -5 +7 -15 -33	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \\ -9 \\ +32 \\ -33 \\ -42 \end{array} $	+6 +14 +2 -30	$ \begin{array}{r} -28 \\ -19 \\ -21 \\ -14 \\ -31 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \\ +19 \\ +4 \\ -34 \\ -7 \end{array} $	+18 +32 +115 -43 -19	$\begin{array}{c c} +38 \\ -15 \\ -9 \\ +54 \end{array}$	-24 -22 -23 -42 -41	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	$-7 \\ +3$	- 18	+ 43	— 10	-38 +38	—56	+106	— 26	
county)	-9	-21	+3	-11	-4	-23	+26	-14	
South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County 2	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \\ -18 \\ +19 \\ -2 \end{array} $	-11 -19 +27 +4	+11 +23	-29 -2	-37 +8 +2 -7	$ \begin{array}{r} -5 \\ +12 \\ +60 \\ -7 \end{array} $	+89 -32	-28 -19	

¹ Not shown where number of cases was less than 50. ² Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Twenty-one areas showed decreases in cases of stealing in 1932 from 1931, and 18 areas showed such decreases in 1932 from 1929. Decreases in cases of truancy, being ungovernable, and sex offenses were shown in 19 areas in 1932 as compared with 1931, and in 20 areas in 1932 as compared with 1929. On the other hand, cases involving acts of carelessness or mischief, including traffic violations, increased between 1931 and 1932 in 12 of 20 areas reporting 50 or more of these cases in 1931, and between 1929 and 1932, in 12 of 22 areas reporting 50 or more cases in 1929.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

Although a number of changes in detention policies are indicated in table 15, especially during the period 1928 to 1932, general conclusions as to trends in detention care are difficult. In several instances the change was confined to a few courts, or even to one court having cases sufficient to modify total figures. For example, Fhiladelphia, Pa., is responsible for a large part of the decrease in 1932 from 1929 in cases in which boys are detained over night (27 percent) and in detention-home care (29 percent). In the District of Columbia a juvenile detention home was established in 1929 (previously juveniles were cared for in a house of detention which served both women and children). The District and New York, where there was a marked drop in the number of children detained in the shelter of the Society

Table 15.—Place of care pending hearing or disposition and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

	Delin	quency o	Percent change in 1932—			
Place of detention care, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with	As com- pared with 1929
Total cases	37, 731	38, 536	37, 073	33, 707	-9	-11
Boys' cases	31, 348	32, 342	31, 365	28, 767	-8	-8
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	16, 858 14, 291	17, 077 11, 172	19, 174 10, 917	17, 577 10, 363	-8 -5	+4 -27
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home ³ . Other institution Jail or police station ⁴ . Other place of care ⁵ . Place of care not reported.	1, 178	41 6, 214 3, 689 1, 225 2 1	46 6, 646 3, 299 917 8 1	233 6, 276 3, 060 791 3	-6 -7 -14	+140 -29 -21 -33 -99
Not reported whether detention care was given	199	4, 093	1, 274	827		
Girls' cases	6, 383	6, 194	5, 708	4, 940	-13	-23
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	2, 961 3, 369	2, 936 3, 032	2, 689 2, 725	2, 340 2, 438	-13 -11	$-21 \\ -28$
Boarding home or other family home. Detention home ³ . Other institution. Jail or police station ⁴ . Other place of care ⁵ . Place of care not reported.	1, 156 104 195	67 1, 813 1, 053 64 35	60 1,714 862 54 34 1	78 1, 469 831 57 3	+30 -14 -4 +6	+8 -20 -28 -45 -98
Not reported whether detention care was given	1	226	294	162		

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

² Not shown where number of cases was less than 50 in 1931.

³ Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.

^{&#}x27;Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were responsible for practically all the decrease in the use of institutions other than detention homes for both boys and girls. Developments in Erie County, N.Y., account for the 140-percent increase in the use of boarding or other family homes in boys' cases. When the new court which serves both Erie County and the city of Buffalo was organized in 1932 the boarding-home plan was substituted for detention-home care pending hearing or disposition of cases. Changes in "other place of care" are due chiefly to changes in classification made when the statistical cards were revised in 1930. An encouraging decrease in the use of police stations and jails is shown. There were still in 1932, however, 791 cases of boys and 57 cases of girls under the jurisdiction of the 30 courts who were detained in police stations or jails.

Figures for jail detention are in most courts too small to afford a basis for percentage changes. The actual figures for the 4 years are shown in table 16. Although jail detention decreased in most courts in 1932 from 1929, the greatest decrease was shown in Mahoning County, Ohio, which reduced the number of cases of children held in jail from 284 in 1929 to 67 in 1932, through changes in the detention home which provided greater security. Courts with more than 100 cases of children detained in jail in 1932 were those serving Hennepin County, Minn., Franklin County, Ohio, and Multnomah County, Oreg. In the Oregon court the number of cases of children so detained was larger in 1932 than in 1929, as was also the case in Ramsey County, Minn. A few other courts showed increases, but the number

of cases in both years was very small.

Table 16.—Number of delinquency cases in which children were detained in jail or police station pending hearing or disposition, disposed of by 26 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

Area served by court	1929	1930	1931	1932
Total cases	1, 282	1, 289	971	848
Alabama: Mobile County	90	90 5	10 . 77 1	6 42
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish		6 10 21 13	8 2 30 10	9 2 17 9
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	70	193 164	129 70	165 98
Mercer County New York: Erie County New York (city) Westchester County	1	1		1 1 1
Ohio: Franklin County ² Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	144 10 284	143 276 67 130	147 8 75 65 183	126 1 67 58 117
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Montgomery County South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 40 \\ 133 \end{bmatrix}$	4 1 29 16 88 29	1 18 28 80 29	1 16 20 58 33

¹ No cases of detention in jails or police stations were reported for 4 courts (Kent County, Mich.; Monroe and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y.; and Philadelphia, Pa.).

² Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Disposition of cases

Changes in the number of dispositions of various types are shown in table 17. In boys' cases there was a decrease in each type of disposition in 1932 from 1931 and in all but two types in 1932 from 1929. The encouraging decrease in the use of fines, restitutions, and costs (36 per cent from 1931 to 1932, and 62 percent between 1929 and 1932) is due primarily to the decline in this type of disposition reported by Hudson County, N.J., and New York City. The decrease in probation was greater than the decrease in the total number of cases, but there was a more significant decline in institutional commitments (including boys placed in institutions without official commitment). Fifteen percent fewer boys were committed to institutions in 1932 as compared with 1931, and 18 percent fewer in 1932 as compared with 1931, and 18 percent fewer in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929—19 percent and 29 percent, respectively.

In boys' cases only two types of dispositions increased in 1932 as compared with 1929—those dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action and a miscellaneous group classified as "other." Analysis of the dispositions made by individual courts shows that New York City and Philadelphia are chiefly responsible for the increase in dismissals, and Philadelphia and Hamilton County, Ohio, for the increase in the dispositions classified as "other." In both these courts the increase in "other dispositions" was due to changes

in the classification of certain types of dispositions.

Table 17.—Disposition of case and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

					 	
	Delin	quency ca	sed of	Percent change in 1932—		
Disposition of case, and sex of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with 1931	As compared with 1929
Total cases	37, 731	38, 536	37, 073	33, 707	-9	11
Boys' cases	31, 348	32, 342	31, 365	28, 767	-8	-8
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	14, 333 9, 758 3, 119 1, 128 1, 825 1, 182 3 6, 383	15, 830 9, 370 3, 197 1, 213 1, 601 1, 128 3	15, 305 9, 349 2, 992 1, 119 1, 087 1, 502 11 5, 708	14, 775 8, 346 2, 552 1, 061 692 1, 340 1	-3 -11 -15 -5 -36 -11	+13
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2, 262 1, 921 1, 238 568 47 341 6	2, 316 1, 842 1, 190 439 39 365 3	2, 185 1, 650 1, 095 419 28 330	1,840 1,536 882 382 29 270	-16 -7 -19 -9 (²) -18	-19 -20 -29 -33 (2) -21

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

¹ Percentage change not shown, as number of cases was less than 50.

In girls' cases the number of dispositions of every type decreased in 1932 as compared with 1931 and with 1929 except for a very minor increase in fines, restitutions, or costs in 1932 as compared with 1931. The greatest decreases were in the commitment or reference to institutions and to agencies or individuals in 1932 as compared with 1929.

Table 18.—Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total delinquency cases disposed of and in cases with specified type of disposition by 30 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32

	Percent	change in with		mpared	Percent	change in with	1932 as co	ompared
Ar ea served by court	Total delin- quency cases	Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Child super- vised by proba- tion officer	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to an institu- tion	Total delin- quency cases	Case dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	Child	Child com- mitted or re- ferred to an institu- tion
Total cases	-9	-5	-10	-16	-11	(2)	-15	-21
Alabama: Mobile County California: San Diego County_ Connecticut: Bridgeport	-13 -14	-11	— 13	$-11 \\ -23$	$-36 \\ -16$	-65 +11	-34	$-41 \\ -7$
(city) District of Columbia	$^{+15}_{-7}$	+9 +9	+48 -15	+27	+11 -8	+30 -19	$^{+2}_{-6}$	$^{-40}_{+24}$
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Michigan: Kent County	$ \begin{array}{r} -24 \\ +27 \\ +10 \\ -10 \\ +8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -23 \\ +16 \\ +45 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -37 \\ +34 \\ -10 \\ +7 \\ -10 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \\ -10 \\ -27 \\ +13 \end{array} $	+10 -20 -33 $+11$ $+27$	$ \begin{array}{r} -18 \\ -3 \\ -43 \\ -10 \\ +40 \end{array} $	+22 -28 $+122$ $+48$	+13 -13 -42 -8 $+12$
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	-22 + 13	$ \begin{array}{c c} -22 \\ -19 \end{array} $	-32 + 36	$^{(2)}$ $+2$	-14 + 16	+46	-43 +15	$-3 \\ +1$
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	$-40 \\ -34$	-45	$-35 \\ -31$	-29 -56	-44 -33	-61	$-34 \\ -28$	+49 -55
New York: Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	$ \begin{array}{r} -49 \\ -25 \\ +1 \\ -22 \\ -4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -65 \\ +19 \\ -23 \\ +10 \end{array} $	-12 -36 -6 -10	-59 -27	$ \begin{array}{r} -37 \\ -28 \\ -7 \\ -40 \\ -57 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -43 \\ +10 \\ -49 \\ -82 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -16 \\ -45 \\ -6 \\ \hline -39 \end{array} $	-61 -48 -34
Ohio: Franklin County 3 Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	-18 -5 +7 -15 -3	+1 +10 -13 -45	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -16 \\ +11 \\ -37 \\ -23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -32 \\ -27 \\ +4 \\ +11 \\ -40 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \\ +19 \\ +4 \\ -34 \\ -7 \end{array} $	+18 +3 -32 -39	+12 -3 $+31$ -66 $+197$	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \\ -25 \\ +2 \\ -5 \\ -27 \end{array} $
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	-7 +3		-15	+54	-38 +38		-32	-30
county)South Carolina: Greenville	-9	-11	+2	-4	-4	+25	-57	-27
CountyUtah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County 3_	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \\ -18 \\ +19 \\ -2 \end{array} $	$+16 \\ +28$	$-41 \\ +25$	+2 -39	$ \begin{array}{c c} -37 \\ +8 \\ +2 \\ -7 \end{array} $	+54 (2)	+76 +24	-80 -30

¹ Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

Table 18 shows for individual courts the percentage change in the total number of delinquency cases and in three groups of cases: (1) Those dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action; (2) those in which the child was placed under the supervision of a probation officer, and (3) those in which the child was committed or referred to an institution. In some courts decreases or increases in the

² Less than 1 percent. ³ Includes only official cases as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

number of dispositions were approximately the same as decreases or increases in the total number of delinquency cases. Eighteen courts disposing of 50 or more cases placed fewer children on probation in 1932 than in 1931, and 14 courts, fewer than in 1929. In 5 courts in 1931, and 6 in 1929, the total number of probation cases was less than 50, and comparisons were not attempted. Fourteen of the 22 courts for which changes in commitments or referrals to institutions between 1931 and 1932 were shown in terms of percentages, reported fewer such dispositions in 1932 than in 1931, and 19 of the 25 for which such comparisons between 1929 and 1932 were made, reported smaller numbers of commitments or referrals.

TRENDS IN DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES

Number of cases disposed of

Twenty-eight courts reported dependency and neglect cases throughout the period 1929 to 1932. The total number of cases reported by these courts in each of the 4 years is as follows:

1929	14,863	1931	14, 473
		1932	

In each year except 1930 the number of cases disposed of was less than in 1929. In 1932 the decrease from 1931 was 9 percent and from 1929, 11 percent. These decreases correspond closely to those

shown in delinquency cases.

The trend toward fewer dependency and neglect cases was general. In 1932, 17 courts reported fewer cases than in 1931, and 21 courts, fewer than in 1929. The percentage decrease varied from 1 to 35, as compared with 1931, and from 3 to 67, as compared with 1929. Philadelphia, Pa., was responsible for more than half the decrease in cases from 1931 to 1932.

No doubt several factors are responsible for the drop in dependency cases in most courts. Decrease in budgets of courts, agencies, and institutions is partly responsible. It is believed that some cases are not referred to court because it is known that money for care outside the child's home is not available. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that families from which children would otherwise be removed are being kept together by relief funds. It is also possible that under the pressure of heavy case loads some situations of neglect are being overlooked which normally would be brought to the attention of the courts. Large increases in 1932 over 1929 were shown in Caddo Parish, La., and Westchester County, N.Y. (table 19). In Caddo Parish the court was assuming greater responsibility for dependent and neglected children because of the weakening of other community resources for their care. In Westchester County, N.Y., part of the increase was due to changes in methods of classifying cases as delinquent or neglected.

Table 19.—Number of dependency and neglect cases and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in cases disposed of by 28 specified courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32

	Depend	dency ar	nd negled	et cases	Percent change in 1932—	
Area served by court	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with	As compared with 1929 1
Total cases	14, 863	15, 012	14, 473	13, 188	-9	-11
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia: San Diego CountyConnecticut: Bridgeport (city)District of ColumbiaIndiana:	438 70	395 51 315	5 349 49 297	5 437 71 303	+25 +2	(2) +1 -13
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana Caddo Parish Michigan: Kent County	282 631 107	326 282 559 53 338	225 242 404 155 275	173 260 278 202 236	$ \begin{array}{rrr} -23 \\ +7 \\ -31 \\ +30 \\ -14 \end{array} $	-30 -8 -56 +89 -15
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	343 138	349 115	296 193	344 125	+16 -35	(2) -9
Erie County	140 284 3,891 187 270	148 228 3,890 161 394	178 192 4, 173 162 438	136 175 4, 230 146 532	$ \begin{array}{c} -24 \\ -9 \\ +1 \\ -10 \\ +21 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \\ -38 \\ +9 \\ -22 \\ +97 \end{array} $
Franklin County 3 Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	659 468 292 385 443	462 442 214 321 475	280 371 188 348 646	217 344 137 266 423	-23 -7 -27 -24 -35	-67 -26 -53 -31 -5
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	756	970	909	705	-22	-7
Montgomery County	3, 670 114 130 209 61	10 4, 060 74 175 152 49	3, 654 58 172 159 48	29 2, 966 53 171 180 44	-19 -9 -1 +13	$ \begin{array}{r} -20 \\ -54 \\ +32 \\ -14 \\ -28 \end{array} $

¹ Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

Ages of children

There were decreases in 1932 from 1931 and from 1929 in dependency and neglect cases in each age group except that of minors 16 years of age and over. This small group of older children in most of the courts showed an increase which is no doubt related to economic conditions. (Table 20.)

Table 20.—Age of child and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

	Depend		nd negleo	Percent change in 1932—		
Age of child	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with	As com- pared with 1929
Total cases	14, 863	15, 012	14, 473	13, 188		-11
Under 2 years	1, 764	1, 843	1,799	1, 653	-8	-6
2 years, under 4	1, 930	1,841	1,692	1,636	-3	-15
4 years, under 6	1, 982	1, 946	1,760	1,716	-3	-13
6 years, under 8	2, 042	2, 037	1, 915	1,742	-9	-15
8 years, under 10	2, 077	2, 103	1,972	1, 738	-12	-16
10 years, under 12	1, 697	1, 790	1,881	1,641	—13	-3
12 years, under 14	1,651	1,660	1, 498	1,458	- 3	-12
14 years, under 16	1, 265	1, 348	1, 266	1, 140	-10	-10
16 years and over	206	222	207	257	+24	+25
Not reported	249	222	483	207		

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

² Less than 1 percent.

³ Includes only official cases, as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Home conditions

Changes in home conditions are shown in table 21. When 1932 is compared with 1931, there were decreases in numbers of cases from all types of home conditions reported, but the greatest decreases occurred in cases in which the child was living with one parent owing to the desertion of the father (29 percent), death of the father (27 percent), or desertion of the mother (24 percent). When the comparison is extended back to 1929, even more marked decreases in the desertion groups are shown (desertion of father, 35 percent, and desertion of mother, 39 percent), and also significant decreases in cases of children with divorced parents (30 percent), widowed fathers (30 percent), widowed mothers (26 percent), and step-parents (28 percent). On the other hand, small but significant increases in children living with both their own parents (3 percent), and in children with parents separated for reasons other than death, divorce, or desertion (2 percent), occurred There was a marked increase of 16 in 1932 as compared with 1929. percent in children born out of wedlock who were living with one parent, due probably in part to changes in methods of statistical treatment. As in delinquency cases, the total number of children of illegitimate birth is not shown. Many such children are doubtless included in the group living with neither parent and in other groups.

Table 21.—Marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-321

	Depend		nd negled posed of	Percent change in 1932—		
Marital status of parents, and place child was living when referred to court	1929	1930	1931	1932	As com- pared with 1931	As com- pared with 1929
Total cases	14, 863	15, 012	14, 473	13, 188	-9	-11
Marital status and place reported	12, 220	13, 376	12, 386	10, 956	-12	-10
Child living in own home	9, 540	10, 404	9, 544	8, 412	-12	-12
With both own parents With one parent and step-parent With one parent only	3, 022 447 6, 071	3, 295 493 6, 616	3, 141 401 6, 002	3, 121 320 4, 971	-1 -20 -17	+3 -28 -18
Father dead	693 1, 097 420 1, 055 541 495 1, 770	753 1, 073 329 1, 248 517 607	708 853 340 967 436 693 2,005	515 764 295 689 332 572 1,804	-27 -10 -13 -29 -24 -17	-26 -30 -30 -35 -39 +16
Child living in other place	2, 680	2,972	2,842	2,544	-10	-5
Marital status and place not reported	2, 643	1, 636	2, 087	2, 232		

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

Disposition of cases

Changes in dispositions of cases are shown in table 22. The increase in dismissals in 1932 as compared with both 1931 and 1929 is due entirely to the large increase in the number of dispositions of this type reported by New York City. If figures for this court were excluded there would have been a decrease in 1932 as compared with

both 1931 and 1929. The increase in dispositions reported as "other" in 1932 over 1929 is due to the inclusion in this group since 1930 of cases of physically handicapped children. In Westchester County, N.Y., especially, the court deals with a number of handicapped children. The disposition in these cases is frequently an order for appliances, transportation, or other care outside an institution. With these exceptions there was a decrease in 1932 in each type of disposition as compared with the years 1931 and 1929. Proportionately the largest decreases occurred in the number of cases of children committed or referred to agencies or individuals and to institutions. This doubtless reflects in part curtailed intake of agencies and institutions due to financial difficulties and difficulties in discharging children on account of economic conditions.

Table 22.—Disposition of case and percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929; dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 28 courts reporting throughout the period 1929-32 1

Disposition of case	Dependency and neglect cases disposed of				Percent change in 1932—	
	1929	1930	1931	1932	As compared with	As com- pared with 1929
Total cases	14, 863	15, 012	14, 473	13, 188	-9	-11
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action Child supervised by probation officer Child committed or referred to institution Child committed or referred to agency or individual Other disposition of case Disposition not reported	4, 181 3, 036 3, 283 4, 192 162	4, 537 3, 057 3, 252 3, 930 232 4	4, 111 2, 918 3, 197 4, 032 214 1	4, 535 2, 572 2, 636 3, 232 213	+10 -12 -18 -20 (2)	+8 -15 -20 -23 +31

¹ Includes only official cases for Franklin County, Ohio, and Pierce County, Wash., as these courts did not report unofficial cases every year.

² Less than 1 percent.

Analysis for 28 individual courts of dependency and neglect cases disposed of through commitment or reference to institutions or agencies, or in some cases to individuals, shows a decrease from 1931 to 1932 in 15 courts reporting 50 or more cases and an increase in 7 (table 23). The other six courts reported no cases or a very small number and the percentage change was not computed. Decreases in 1932 as compared with 1929 occurred in 16 courts and increases in 8; in the other 4 the numbers were so small that the percentage change was not computed. Decreases in commitments or referrals to child-caring institutions or agencies were usually greater than decreases in the total number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of. The very large increase in Westchester County, N.Y., is due in part to a change in policy according to which many cases formerly classified as delinquent are now classified as neglected.

Table 23.—Percentage change in 1932 as compared with 1931 and 1929 in total dependency and neglect cases disposed of and in cases of children committed or referred to institutions, agencies, or individuals by 26 courts reporting throughout the period 1929–32 $^{\mathrm{1}}$

	Percent char compared	nge in 1932 as with 1931 ²	Percent char compared	nge in 1932 as with 1929 ²
Area served by court	Total dependency and neglect cases	Child committed or referred to institution, agency, or individual	Total dependency and neglect cases	Child committed or referred to institution, agency, or individual
Total cases	-9	-19	-11	-21
California: San Diego County	+25	+53	(3)	+70
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) District of Columbia Indiana:	+2	+10	+1 -13	+26
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Michigan: Kent County	+7 -31	-12 +3 +8 -18 -40	-30 -8 -56 +89 -15	-23 -24 -55 +7 -20
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	+16 -35	+23 -41	(3) -9	+78 +81
Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Westchester County	-9	-36 -26 -35 -26 +63	-3 -38 +9 -22 +97	-10 -50 -12 -31 +116
Franklin County 4 Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	-7 -27	-9 -1 -43 -20 -24	-67 -26 -53 -31 -5	$ \begin{array}{r} -65 \\ +30 \\ -60 \\ -14 \\ -13 \end{array} $
Allegheny County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County	-19 -9 -1	-33 -37 +26	$ \begin{array}{r} -7 \\ -20 \\ -54 \\ +32 \\ -14 \\ -28 \end{array} $	-85 -30 -62 -21 +11

¹ Two other courts (Mobile County, Ala., and Montgomery County, Pa.) reported throughout the period, but the number of cases was less than 50 each year.

Not shown where number of cases was less than 50.

DELINQUENCY CASES REPORTED IN 1932

Sex and age of children

Included in the 267 courts reporting cases of all types disposed of in 1932 were 33 small courts reporting no delinquency cases for that year. The remaining 234 courts reported a total of 65,274 cases. cases 56,639 (87 percent) involved boys and 8,635 (13 percent) In 1931 girls' cases represented 14 percent of the total involved girls. cases reported by 169 courts. In 1932, 22 courts disposed of boys' cases, but no girls' cases, and 12 courts disposed of girls' cases only.

In both boys' and girls' cases the numbers were concentrated most heavily in the 14- and 15-year-age groups, but this was due partly to low limits of age jurisdiction in many courts. When the age jurisdiction extended through 16 years, the number of 16-year-old children was larger than the number of any other age, except in one small group of cases where jurisdiction extended to the age of 21 years (table 24).

Less than 1 percent.
Includes only official cases as court did not report unofficial cases every year.

Table 24.—Age limit of original court jurisdiction and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts during 1932

				D	elinquen	ey cases				
Age of child	/D	4 - 3	A	ge limit (of origina	al court j	urisdicti	on, and s	sex of chil	ld
Age of child	To	otal	Under 16 years ² Under 17 years Under 18 years Under		Under 16 years ² Under 17 years Under 18 years					1 years 3
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total cases	56, 639	8, 635	27, 295	3, 526	12, 465	1, 413	15, 172	3, 371	1,707	325
Under 10 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years and over Not reported	2, 946 4, 058 6, 101 7, 214 10, 204 11, 607 6, 963 3, 282	323 190 298 539 897 1, 667 2, 355 1, 375 817 81 93	2, 107 1, 815 2, 562 3, 732 4, 168 5, 778 6, 060 478 78 15 502	193 98 163 290 491 859 1, 237 143 20 5	489 584 684 1, 141 1, 426 2, 206 2, 671 3, 160 65 10 29	32 33 47 93 125 288 373 397 12 2	644 515 754 1, 148 1, 504 2, 071 2, 579 2, 922 2, 734 136 165	86 49 85 145 264 480 698 753 718 42 51	73 32 58 80 116 149 297 403 405 90 4	12 10 3 11 17 40 47 82 67 32 4

¹ Of the 234 courts, 222 reported boys' cases and 212 reported girls' cases.
² Includes truancy cases in Westchester and Rensselaer Counties, N.Y. (where jurisdiction to 17 years authorized by the State-wide education law is exercised).
³ Includes only San Diego and San Francisco Counties, Calif.

Table 25.—Age of white and colored boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

				•						
					Delinque	ncy case	s			
						Girls				
Age of child	Total	WI	White Colored			G 1.	White		Colored	
		Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Color not re- ported	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	52, 713	36, 070		9, 214		2	5, 663		1, 764	
Age reported	51, 920	35, 461	100	9, 125	100		5, 586	100	1,748	100
Under 10 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years and over	2, 880 2, 456 3, 555 5, 327 6, 571 9, 558 11, 130 6, 012 4, 099	1, 883 1, 740 2, 401 3, 642 4, 435 6, 539 7, 526 4, 131 2, 915	5 5 7 10 13 18 21 12 8	730 563 900 1, 259 1, 343 1, 535 1, 610 736 367	8 6 10 14 15 17 18 8 4 (2)		197 99 169 274 536 1, 009 1, 561 975 698	4 2 3 5 10 18 28 17 12	70 54 85 152 227 425 433 170 119	4 3 5 9 13 24 25 10 7
Age not reported	793	609		89		2	77		16	

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating age and color.

² Less than 1 percent.

Only the 68 courts reporting on individual cards or, as did one court, by tables prepared in harmony with the tabulations made from cards by the Children's Bureau, furnished information which per-These 68 courts remitted much detailed analysis or correlation. ported 52,713 delinquency cases, or 81 percent of the total reported

by 234 courts. One of the 68 courts reported no girls' cases. Forty-two of the 68 courts served communities of 100,000 or more population, 13 served communities of 50,000 to 100,000, and 13 served smaller communities.

The age distribution in white and colored cases reported by these courts, presented in table 25, shows a greater proportion of younger children among the colored than among the white.

Color and nativity

The color and nativity of the children dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts, and the nativity of the parents of native-born white children are shown in tables 26 and 27. Three-fourths of the cases (76 percent of the boys' and 74 percent of the girls') were of white children born in the United States, and only 1 percent were of white children of foreign birth. One-fifth of the boys' cases and almost one-fourth of the girls' cases were of colored children. Native-born white boys in 46 percent of the boys' cases and 37 percent of the corresponding group in girls' cases had one or both parents of foreign birth. The distribution corresponds closely to that reported in 1931.

Table 26.—Color and nativity of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

		Delinque	ency cases		
Color and nativity of child	Вс	oys	Girls		
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	 45, 286		7, 427		
Color reported	 45, 234	100	7, 427	100	
White	 36, 070	80	5, 663	76	
Native born Foreign born Nativity not reported	 34, 529 628 913	76 1 2	5, 498 111 54	74 1 1	
Colored	 9, 214	20	1, 764	24	
NegroOther	 9, 159 55	(2)	1, 753 11	(2)	
Color not reported	 2				

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on color and nativity.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 27.—Parent nativity of native white boys and girls 1 dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 2

	Deling	Delinquency cases of native white children						
Parent nativity	Вс) y s	Girls					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total cases	32, 844	100	5, 168	100				
Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage	17, 796 15, 048	54 46	3, 246 1, 922	63 37				

Home conditions

In approximately two-thirds of the boys' cases but less than half the girls' cases the children were living at home with both their own parents, as table 28 shows for the 68 courts reporting this information. In general, the distribution of cases according to the place where the child was living was practically the same in 1932 as in 1931.

Table 28.—Place where boys and girls were living when referred to court in de-linquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

		Delinquency cases						
Place child was living when referred to court	Во	ys	Girls					
	Number	Percent distri- bution	7, 427 6, 892 5, 799 3, 287 523 252 1, 274 463	Percent distri- bution				
Total cases	45, 286		7, 427					
Place reported	42, 523	100	6, 892	100				
In own home	39, 426	93	5, 799	84				
With both own parents	2, 106 938 6, 409	65 5 2 15 5	523 252 1, 274	48 8 4 18 7				
In other family home In institution In other place	315	6 1 1	116	13 2 2				
Place not reported	2, 763		535					

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on the place where the child was living when referred to court.

In two-thirds of the boys' cases, but in only half the girls' cases, were the parents married and living together (table 29). Broken homes due to death or to desertion were more common in cases of delinquent girls than in cases of delinquent boys. The distribution of cases according to marital status of the parents corresponds closely to that reported in 1931. Marital status of parents and place where the child was living when referred to court are shown in table 30.

¹ Excludes 1,685 boys' cases and 330 girls' cases in which parent nativity was not reported.
2 Of the 234 courts reporting, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) reported on parent nativity.

Table 29.—Marital status of parents in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

		Delinque	ency cases		
Marital status of parents	Во	уѕ	Girls		
Wantai status of parents	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	
Total cases	45, 286		7, 427		
Status reported	42, 037	100	6, 737	100	
Parents married and living together One or both parents dead	28, 224 9, 034	67 21	3, 432 2, 005	51 30	
Both deadFather deadMother dead		12 7	223 1, 002 780	3 15 12	
Parents separated	4, 291	10	1, 139	17	
Divorced	1, 744 960 142	(2) 3	512 211 40 376	8 3 1 6	
Parents not married to each otherOther status	470 18	(2)	158 3	(2)	
Status not reported	3, 249		690		

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on marital status of parents.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 30.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

	Delinquency cases												
			Pla	ace chile	d was li	ving wl	en ref	erred t	o cour	t			
Marital status of parents				In own	home			_					
Wartar status or parents	Total	Total	With both own par- ents	With mother and step- father	With father and step- mother	With mother only	With father only	In other fam- ily home	In insti- tu- tion	In other place	Not re- port- ed		
Total cases	52, 713	45, 225	31, 115	2, 629	1, 190	7, 683	2, 608	3, 257	431	502	3, 298		
Boys' cases	45, 286	39, 426	27, 828	2, 106	938	6, 409	2, 145	2, 390	315	392	2, 763		
Parents married and living together. Both parents dead. Father dead. Mother dead. Parents divorced. Father deserting mother. Mother deserting father. Parents separated for other reasons. Parents not married to each other. Other status. Status not reported.	28, 224 936 5, 149 2, 949 1, 744 960 142 1, 445 470 18 3, 249	4, 847 2, 357 1, 561 876 122 1, 229		594 16 2 75	724 150 4 1	3, 593 650 854 18 1, 036	1, 633 167 6 100	122 64 16 167 175 16	15 3 33 9 2	1 11 2	1 1 7 4 8		
Girls' cases	7, 427	5, 799	3, 287			1, 274	i .		116		535		
Parents married and living together. Both parents dead. Father dead. Mother dead. Parents divorced. Father deserting mother. Mother deserting father. Parents separated for other	3, 432 223 1, 002 780 512 211 40	3, 283 894 539 433 184	3, 283		198	628 172 177	341 50	84 202 74 209 55 21	27 11 19 17	34 10 15 14 13	4		
reasons. Parents not married to each other	376 158			3 28	_					8	3		
Other statusStatus not reported	3 690			45				3		9	526		

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

Source of reference to court

Police referred 65 percent of the delinquency cases reported by 68 courts in 1932 (table 31). In 1931, 63 percent were referred from this School departments referred 6 percent in 1932 and 7 percent in 1931; probation officers, 5 percent in 1932 and 6 percent in 1931. The other percentages were identical in the 2 years.¹¹

Table 31.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

	Delinque	ency cases	v. *	Delinquency cases		
Source of reference to court	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Source of reference to court	Number	Percent distribu- tion	
Total cases	52, 713		Source reported—Continued Social agency	774	1	
Source reported	52, 630	100	Parents or relativesIndividual	4, 176 6, 688	8 13	
PoliceSchool department	34, 400 3, 317	65	Other source	197	(2)	
Probation officerOther court	2, 612 466	5 1	Source not reported	83		

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting, only 68 furnished information on source of reference to court.

² Less than 1 percent

Reason for reference to court

Variations from year to year in the number of children referred to the court for offenses of various types have been discussed in the section on trends. (See p. 17.) The reasons for reference in 1932 as reported by 234 courts are shown in table 32. In boys' cases the percentages of cases referred for automobile stealing, truancy, and running away were somewhat smaller in 1932 than in 1931, whereas the percentages of cases referred for acts of carelessness or mischief and traffic violations were somewhat larger, but these variations were The percentages referred for other reasons were identical ${
m slight.}^{12}$ in the 2 years. In girls' cases the percentage distribution in 1932 was the same as the 1931 distribution with two very slight exceptions, ungovernable (28 percent, 1932; 27 percent, 1931) and sex offense (19 percent, 1932; 20 percent, 1931).

The reason for reference to the court for boys' and girls' cases and the age of the child are shown in table 33, and the reason for reference and color of the child in table 34, both tables relating to 68 courts. The percentage distribution of cases for 1932 according to reason for reference and color is closely similar to the distribution of cases presented in the 1931 report. There were slight changes, the most important being in the cases of white boys referred for acts of carelessness or mischief (31 percent in 1932 as compared with 27 percent in 1931) and in the cases of colored girls referred as ungovernable (34 percent in 1932 and 32 percent in 1931).

¹¹ With the exception of "other source", from which 1 percent were referred in 1931, and less than 1 percent

in 1932.

12 1931: Automobile stealing, 5 percent; truancy, 6 percent; running away, 6 percent; act of carelessness or mischief, 27 percent; traffic violation, 3 percent.

Table 32.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts in 1932 1

	Delinquency cases							
Reason for reference to court	Во	ЭУS	Girls					
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total cases	56, 639		8, 635					
Reason reported	56, 330	100	8, 574	100				
Automobile stealing	7, 213 415 15, 369 16, 115 2, 383 2, 817 3, 062 3, 114 934 1, 473	3 13 1 27 29 4 5 5 6 2 3 1 2	14 81 6 988 742 117 867 1, 250 2, 431 1, 661 208 121 88	(2) (2) 12 9 1 10 15 28 19 2 1				
Reason not reported	309		61					

¹ Of the 234 courts, 222 reported boys' cases and 212 girls' cases.

Table 33.—Reason for reference to court of boys and girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 ¹

			I	Delinque:	ncy cases	3		
Reason for reference to court, and sex			• •	A	ge of chil	ld	-	
of child	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	years, under 14	years, under 16	16 years, under 18	vears and over	Age . not re- ported
Total cases	52, 713	2, 880	6, 011	11, 898	20, 688	10, 111	332	793
Boys' cases	45, 286	2, 613	5, 604	10, 709	17, 260	8, 149	251	700
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Holdup Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	1, 672 5, 551 349 12, 116 13, 390 1, 576 2, 281 2, 907 2, 699 741 1, 129 351 657 67	12 276 4 615 1, 124 2 91 141 193 45 92 2 16	42 696 19 1, 612 2, 159 3 198 242 383 59 128	164 1, 410 83 3, 255 3, 668 18 446 555 614 110 226 24 122 14	841 2, 088 135 4, 678 4, 836 344 1, 036 1, 090 1, 027 287 439 92 319 48	593 829 99 1, 799 1, 385 1, 159 492 578 442 228 197 213 134	14 27 8 58 40 36 1 14 15 10 11	6 25 1 99 178 14 17 287 25 2 36
Girls' cases	7, 427	267	407	1, 189	3, 428	1,962	81	93
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Holdup Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person	780 655 100 720 1, 153 2, 117	22 14 39 20 9	11 81 92 21 38 90 39 26	16 1 221 153 1 77 159 349 142 43	4 20 2 306 200 22 357 661 1,059 647 57	7 10 3 112 93 76 233 243 539 524 31	5 1 1 17 28 21 2	10 12 10 21 13 18 6
Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason Reason not reported	111 75 51	4 5	2 4 3	6 10 11	41 20 32	60 31	2 4	2

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and age of child.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 34.—Reason for reference to court, and color of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

rotal casesBoys' cases	Number	Percent	White o	children Percent	Colored	child r en	Children	
of child Total cases	Number	distri-	Number	Porcent		Colored children		
	52, 713	1		distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	whose color was not reported	
Boys' cases			41, 733		10, 978		2	
	45, 286		36, 070		9, 214		2	
eason reported	45, 219	100	36, 020	100	9, 197	100	2	
Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Holdup Other stealing Act of carelessness or mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	1, 672 5, 351 349 12, 116 13, 390 1, 576 2, 281 2, 907 2, 699 741 1, 129 351 657	4 12 1 27 30 3 5 6 6 2 2 2	1, 410 4, 242 226 8, 934 11, 092 1, 500 1, 941 2, 398 2, 070 587 792 294 534	4 12 1 25 31 .4 5 7 6 2 2	262 1, 109 123 3, 182 2, 296 76 340 509 629 154 337	3 12 1 35 25 1 4 6 7 2 4	2	
eason not reported			50		17			
Girls' cases			5, 663		1, 764			
eason reported Automobile stealing Burglary or unlawful entry Holdup Other stealing Act of carelessness of mischief Traffic violation Truancy Running away Ungovernable Sex offense Injury to person Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs Other reason	12 62 6780 655 100 720 1, 153 2, 117 1, 411 174	100 (2) 1 (2) 11 9 1 10 16 29 19 2	5, 632 11 43 6 580 440 96 651 923 1, 517 1, 160 66	100 (2) 1 (2) 10 8 2 12 16 27 21 1	1,744 1 19 200 215 4 69 230 600 251 108 27 20	100 (2) 1 11 12 (2) 4 13 34 14 6		

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating reason for reference to court and color of child.

² Less than 1 percent.

Previous court experience

In 12 percent of the boys' cases and in 7 percent of the girls' cases reported by 68 courts the children had been dealt with previously in a delinquency case in 1932. In one-third of the boys' cases and about one-fifth of the girls' cases the children had previous court experiences either in 1932 or in a prior year, as shown in table 35. The 1931 report showed approximately the same proportions of cases of children with repeated court experiences.

Table 35.—Court experience of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

		Delinque	ncy cases	
Court experience	Во	ys	Gi	rls
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion
Total cases	45, 286	100	7, 427	100
First 1932 court experience	39, 891	88	6, 919	93
Child having no court experience previous to 1932	29, 799 9, 943 149	66 22 (²)	5, 844 1, 036 39	79 14 1
Subsequent 1932 court experience	5, 395	12	508	7

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information on previous court experience.

² Less than 1 percent.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

In 64 percent of the boys' cases and 52 percent of the girls' cases the child was not detained pending the court hearing or the disposition of the case but was allowed to remain at home. The proportions are very similar to those in the cases reported for 1931. The percentage of boys detained increased steadily with increasing age, except for the small group 18 years of age and over, in which it was practically the same as for the group 16 and 17. In girls' cases, however, a larger percentage of those 14 and 15 years of age than those aged 16 and 17 years were given detention care (table 36).

Some slight progress in 1932, as compared with 1931, is indicated in reduction of the use of jail detention for children in the older age groups. However, in the cases of 1,150 boys (7 percent) and 87 girls (3 percent) of those detained overnight or longer, the children were detained in jails or police stations in 1932. Among the cases of children detained in jail were those of 66 boys and 10 girls under the age of 14 years, and of 290 boys and 23 girls between 14 and 16 years of age.

¹³ In 1931, 11 percent of the boys 16 to 18 years of age were detained in jail, and in 1932, 9 percent. For hose 18 years of age and over, 15 percent in 1931 and 12 percent in 1932 were so detained.

Table 36.—Place of care pending hearing or disposition, and age of boys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932.

					ileO	Dolinquency cases	ases				
						1	Age of child				
Place of detention care, and sex of child	Total	tal	Under	14 years	14 years, under 16	under 16	16 years, under 18	under 18	18 years and over	and over	
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Age not reported
Total cases	52, 713		20, 789	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20, 688		10, 111		332	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	793
Boys' cases	45, 286		-18, 926		17, 265		8, 149		251	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200
Report on detention care	44, 203	100	18, 558	091	16, 921	100	8,054	100	244	100	426
No detention care	28, 269 15, 934	64	13, 030 5, 528	70	10, 260 6, 661	61 39	4, 498	56	140	57 43	341
Boarding home or other family home	249 10, 677 3, 623 1, 150 230	24 8 3 1	3, 815 1, 519 66 34	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 21 \\ 8 \\ (2) \\ (2) \end{array} $	143 4, 272 1, 905 290 51	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 25 \\ 11 \\ 2 \end{array} $	2, 482 171 759 138	(2) 31 2 9	29 3 3	(2) 28 1 12 12	30 46 4
No report on detention care	1, 083		358		339		95		7 81		274
Report on detention care	7, 225	100	1,808	100	3, 321	100	1, 933	100	78	100	85
No detention careDetention care overnight or longer	3, 766 3, 459	52 48	1, 107	61 39	1, 528 1, 793	46 54	1,039	54 46	33	. 42	59
Boarding home or other fair ily home. Detention home 3	2, 234 980 87 87 48 22	(2)	14 402 268 268 10 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\22\\15\\1\\1\\&1\end{array} $	1, 097 601 23 14 14	2 33 18 10 (2) (2)	33 678 105 50 27 1	(3)	39 3	50 4 3 3 3 3	25 25 88
											}

Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating place of detention care and age of child.

Less than 1 percent.

Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in fails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in fails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, fails, or police stations.

Disposition of cases

Cases dealt with officially by the courts constituted 68 percent of the total number disposed of in 1932, and 63 percent in 1931 (table 37). Thirty-two percent in 1932 were dealt with unofficially, usually by probation officers. Many cases adjusted unofficially, usually through office interviews, are not included in statistical reports or made a matter of record.

In about one-third of the cases reported by 234 courts, the child was kept under the supervision of the court, chiefly under the guidance of a probation officer. Probationary supervision by the court was the method of treatment employed in 32 percent of all cases, 42 percent of the official cases, and 10 percent of the unofficial cases. In only 8 percent of all cases and 11 percent of the official cases was the child committed to an institution for delinquents. Ninety-three cases (less than 1 percent) were of children committed to penal institutions. In a slightly larger percentage of cases the children were placed under care of a probation officer in 1932 (32 percent) than in 1931 (29 percent). The percentage of commitments to institutions for delinquents was the same in both years.

Table 37.—Disposition and manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by 234 courts in 1932 1

		I	Delinque	ency case	S	* -
Disposition of case	To	otal	Off	icial	Uno	fficial
	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	65, 274		44, 643		20, 631	
Disposition reported	65, 270	100	44, 640	100	20, 630	100
Child kept under supervision of court Probation officer supervising Agency or individual supervising Under temporary care of an institution	22, 452 20, 868 752 832	34 32 1 1	20, 148 18, 717 697 734	45 42 2 2	2, 304 2, 151 55 98	11 10 (2) (2)
Child not kept under supervision of court	37, 605	58	19, 656	44	17, 949	87
Case dismissed or adjusted	25, 959	40	11, 070	25	14, 889	72
State institution for delinquents Other institution for delinquents Penal institution Other institution Agency or individual	2, 436 93 237	(2) (2) (2) 1	2, 623 2, 436 93 237 517	6 5 (2) 1 1		
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual Referred to other court Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Runaway returned Other disposition of case	537 1, 726	1 2 1 3 3 1	183 369 338 1, 365 265 160	(2) 1 1 3 1 (2)	202 653 199 361 1, 456 189	1 3 1 2 7 1
Case held open without further action	5, 213	8	4, 836	11	377	2
Disposition not reported	4		3		1	

Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, 232 reported official cases and 66 unofficial cases.
 Less than 1 percent.

For the cases reported by 68 courts, table 38 shows the disposition of the case and the age of the child, and table 39, the disposition of the case and the reason for reference to the court. In these tables, and in table 40, showing disposition of cases of white and colored children, the dispositions have been grouped so as to show type of care without regard to retention of responsibility by the court. There was little change from 1931 in the relative use of the different methods of care, as shown for 1932 in table 40, except that fewer cases, proportionately, of colored girls were dismissed and more were placed on probation in 1932.¹⁴

Table 38.—Disposition of cases of boys and of girls of each age period dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

]	Delinque	ncy case	S		
Disposition of case, and sex of child				A	ge of chi	ld		
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases	52, 713	2, 880	6, 011	11, 898	20, 688	10, 111	332	793
Boys' cases	45, 286	2, 613	5, 604	10, 709	17, 260	8, 149	251	700
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	23, 277 12, 909	1,717 505	3, 179 1, 490	5, 552 3, 221	8, 436 5, 421	3, 982 2, 141	136 55	275 76
tion Committed or referred to an agency or individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	4, 284 1, 491 1, 305 2, 017	92 84 80	202 160 117	1, 049 336 276 273 2	1,830 575 407 590	774 271 334 647	21 4 7 28	19 11 37 282
Girls' cases	7, 427	267	407	1, 189	3, 428	1, 962	81	93
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2, 809 2, 339	182 42	211 111	469 392	1, 070 1, 250	805 510	28 18	44 16
tionCommitted or referred to an agency	1, 317	12	34	195	681	3 68	17	10
or individual Restitution, fine, or costs ordered Other disposition Disposition not reported	517 71 373 1	19 7 5	30 7 14	75 9 4 9	238 24 164	146 20 113	5 13	4 4 15

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and age of child.

^{14 1932—38} percent dismissed and 33 percent placed on probation; 1931—43 percent dismissed and 30 percent placed on probation.

TABLE 39.—Disposition and reason for reference to court of boys' and girls' delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

1		son re- ted	118	29	30 30 30 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	51	30 8
		Reason not re-					
		Other	732	657	507 69 25 30 16 10	75	151 152 153 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154
		Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	462	351	145 103 31 15 48 9	111	40 433 7 7 3
		Injury to person	1, 303	1, 129	642 289 81 81 28 69 20	174	99 4 1 8 8 4 4
	urt	Sex offense	2, 152	741	276 320 94 29 7 7	1,411	365 436 425 142 2 2 41
cy cases	Reason for reference to court	Ungovern- able	4,816	2, 699	999 938 536 199 6 20	2, 117	723 750 431 195 5
Delinquency cases	on for refer	Running away	4, 060	2,907	672 439 265 117 1, 414	1, 153	217 401 202 61 272
	Reas	Truancy	3, 001	2, 281	987 749 383 140 6	720	372 228 74 41 2 3
		Traffic violation	1,676	1,576	1, 124 195 195 11 76 154	100	8 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
		Act of carcless- ness or mischief	14, 045	13, 390	10, 560 1, 659 304 171 614 82	655	510 86 15 21 13 10
		Stealing	20, 348	19, 488	7, 336 8, 118 2, 543 751 462 277	098	358 306 114 35 28 19
		Total	52, 713	45, 286	23. 277 12, 909 4, 284 1, 491 1, 305 2, 017	7, 427	2,809 2,339 1,317 517 71 373
		Disposition of case, and sex of child	Total cases	Boys' cases	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer	Girls' cases	Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action. Supervised by probation officer. Committed or referred to an institution. Restitution, fine, or costs ordered. Other disposition not reported.

1 Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and reason for reference to court.

Table 40.—Disposition of case and color of toys and girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by 68 courts in 1932 1

		:	Deli	nquency	cases		
Disposition of case, and sex of child	To	otal	White	children	Colored	children	Chil- dren whose
	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	Num- ber	Percent distri- bution	color was not re- ported
Total cases	52, 713		41, 733		10, 978		2
Boys' cases	45, 286		36, 070		9, 214	:	2
Disposition reported	45, 283	100	36, 067	100	9, 214	100	2
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	23, 277 12, 209 4, 284 1, 491 1, 305	51 29 9	18, 941 10, 404 3, 105	53 29 9	4, 334 2, 505 1, 179 654 234	47 27 13 7 3	2
Other disposition Disposition not reported	2, 017	4	1,709	5	308	3	
Girls' cases			5, 663		1, 764		
Disposition reported.	7, 426	100	5, 633	100	1,763	100	
Dismissed, adjusted, or held open without further action	2, 809 2, 339 1, 317 517 71 373	38 31 18 7 1 5	2, 146 1, 758 1, 034 381 39 305	38 31 18 7 1 5	663 581 283 136 32 68	38 33 16 8 2 4	
Disposition not reported	1				1		

¹ Of the 234 courts reporting delinquency cases, only 68 (67 of which reported girls' cases) furnished information for correlating disposition of case and color of child.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES REPORTED IN 1932

Sex and age of children

Only 177 of the 267 courts furnishing information for 1932 reported cases of dependency and neglect disposed of in that year. Of the remaining 90 courts, 73 were in Massachusetts and 2 in New Jersey, where this type of case was not included in the reports made to the Children's Bureau, and 15 were courts not having cases of this type to report during 1932. These 177 courts reported 23,235 cases of dependency and neglect—11,889 boys' and 11,346 girls' cases. The age distribution, which is shown in table 41, is very similar to the distribution reported in 1931.

Table 41.—Age of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932

		ency and et cases		Depende neglec	
Age of child	Number	Percent distri- bution	Age of child	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	23, 235		Age reported—Continued. 8 years, under 10	3, 106	14
Age reported	22, 956	100	10 years, under 12	2, 915	13
Under 2 years	2, 737	12	12 years, under 14	2, 594 2, 038	11 9
2 years, under 4	2, 693	12	16 years and over	2, 1.33 787	3
4 years, under 6	2, 983	13			
6 years, under 8	3, 103	14	Age not reported	279	

Color and nativity

The color and nativity of 19,273 children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases by 66 courts are shown in table 42. Eighty-six percent of the cases were of white children and 14 percent of colored children. Cases of foreign-born white children constituted only 1 percent of the total. The percentage of colored children was considerably smaller than in delinquency cases (21 percent). (See p. 29.)

In two-thirds (67 percent) of the cases of native white children for

In two-thirds (67 percent) of the cases of native white children for whom parent nativity was reported both parents were native born. In delinquency cases only 55 percent had native-born parents. The

figures for dependency and neglect cases are as follows:

Total native white children	_ 16, 128
Native parentage Foreign or mixed parentage Parentage not reported	_ 5, 113

Table 42.—Color and nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 1

	Depende neglec	
Color and nativity of child	Number	Percen distri- bution
Total cases	19, 273	
Color reported	19, 271	100
White	16, 536	86
Native born Foreign born Nativity not reported	250	84 1 1
Colored	2. 735	14
NegroOther	2, 633 102	14 1
Color not reported	2	

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases only 66 furnished information on color and nativity of child.

Home conditions

In three-fourths (75 percent) of the cases of dependent and neglected children for whom place of living was reported the children were living in their own homes when referred to the court, in 19 percent they were living in other family homes, in 4 percent in institutions, and in 2 percent elsewhere, as table 43 shows. This distribution varied somewhat from that in 1931, a smaller percentage living in their own homes. Only 27 percent of the cases, however, were of children living with both their own parents in 1932. This percentage is much smaller than the 63 percent of delinquent children living with both their own parents. (See p. 30.)

Table 43.—Place child was living when referred to court in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 1

		ency and t cases
Place child was living when referred to court	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases	19, 273	
Place reported	17, 001	100
In own home	12, 699	75
With both own parents With mother and stepfather With father and stepmother With mother only With father only	238	27 2 1 29 15
In other family home In institution In other place	3, 237 745 320	19 4 2
Place not reported	2, 272	

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on place child was living when referred to court.

In 28 percent of the dependency and neglect cases in which information was reported the parents were married and living together, and in the other 72 percent of the cases the home was broken through death or separation or (in 10 percent) the parents were not married to each other (table 44). The distribution of cases according to marital status was practically the same as in 1931. The place where the child was living when referred to court, and the marital status of the parents, are shown in table 45.

^{15 1931:} In own homes .77 percent; other family homes 18 percent; institutions' 4 percent; elsewhere, 1 percent.

Table 44.—Marital status of parents of children referred to court in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 1

	Depende neglec	
Marital status of parents	Number	Percent distri- bution
Total cases.	19, 273	
Status reported	16, 764	100
Parents married and living togetherOne or both parents dead	4, 685 4, 108	28 25
Both dead	581 1, 334 2, 193	3 8 13
Parents separated	6, 189	37
Divorced	1, 036 1, 261 606 3, 286	6 8 4 20
Parents not married to each otherOther status	1, 703 79	(2)
Status not reported	2, 509	

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on marital status of parents.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 45.—Marital status of parents, according to place child was living when referred to court, in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 1

				Depe	ndency	and r	eglect	cases		· <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>	
		-	Place	where	child v	vas livi	ng wh	en refe	rred to	court	
				In owr	home			ne			
Marital status of parents	Total	Total	With both own parents	With mother and stepfather	With father and stepmother	With mother only	With father only	In other family home	In institution	In other place	Not reported
m 4-1											
Total cases	19, 273	12, 699	4,612	315	238	4, 987	2, 547	3, 237	745	320	2, 272
Parents 'married and living together Both parents dead Father dead	4, 685 581 1, 334		4 , 536	144		928		82 500 183	55 51 51	11 30 27	1
Mother dead Parents divorced	2, 193 1, 036	1,314 726	1	119	187	428	1, 127 141	713 232	102 63	64 13	<u>-</u> 2
Father deserting mother Mother deserting father Parents separated for other reasons	1, 261 606 3, 286					1, 079 69 1, 624	17 433 761	114 79 705	35 17 112	16 8 77	- 7
Other status	1, 703 79	967 2	72	35	3	808 2	49	474 60	221 7	38 2	3 8
Status not reported	2, 509	99	3	17	11	49	19	95	31	34	2, 250

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on marital status of parents and place child was living when referred to court.

Source of reference to court

Thirty-seven percent of the families involved in dependency and neglect cases reported by 66 courts were referred by parents or relatives, and 32 percent by social agencies, as is shown in table 46.

Table 46.—Source of reference to court of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 ¹

Source of reference to court	sented i	Families represented in dependency and neglect cases			
	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
Total	10, 664				
Source reported	10, 631	100			
Parents or relatives Social agency Individual Police Probation officer School department Other source Source not reported	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,135 \\ 960 \\ 753 \end{array} $	37 32 11 9 7 3 1			

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on number of families represented.

Reason for reference to court

In three-fourths of the 23,235 dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932 the children were referred to court because they were without adequate parental care or support. The reasons for reference were as follows:

Reason for reference	Number of cases
Total	23, 235
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian_Abandonment or desertion	912 536 2, 295

Frequently several children in the same family are dealt with by the court as dependent or neglected. Figures on number of cases are based on a count which considers each child as a separate case. For 19,273 dependency and neglect cases reported by 66 courts, information was obtained concerning the number of families represented and is presented in table 47, which shows the reasons for reference to the court. The percent distribution according to reason for reference is closely similar to that reported for 1931, although a somewhat smaller proportion of cases were referred for abandonment or desertion in 1932 (5 percent, as compared with 7 percent in 1931) and a somewhat larger proportion because the children were physically handicapped and in need of public care (8 percent, as compared with 6 percent in 1931).

Table 47.—Reason for reference to court and number of families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932 1

	Depende	Dependency and neglect cases					
Reason for reference to court	(7)		es repre- ted				
	Total cases	Number	Percent distribu- tion				
Total	19, 273	10, 664	100				
Without adequate care or support from parent or guardian. Abandonment or desertion. Abuse or cruel treatment. Living under conditions injurious to morals. Physically handicapped and in need of public care. Other reasons.	826 465 1,779	8, 128 503 292 924 812 5	76 5 3 9 8				

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, only 66 furnished information on number of families represented.

2 Less than 1 percent.

Place of care pending hearing or disposition

In 63 percent of the dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts the child remained at home pending the hearing or disposition of the case. This percentage is almost the same as that reported for delinquency cases (62 percent). Table 48 shows a relatively small use of public detention homes for dependent children, other institutions being utilized much more extensively.

Table 48.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 66 courts in 1932

		Dependency and neglect cases			
Place of detention care	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
Total	19, 273				
Report on detention care	18, 553	100			
No detention care Detention care overnight or longer	11, 645 6, 908	63 37			
Boarding home or other family home Detention home ¹ Other institution Jail or police station Other place of care ³ Place of care not reported	861 1, 308 4, 717 2 15 5	5 7 25 (2) (2) (2) (2)			
No report on detention care	720				

¹ Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails and police stations.

Disposition of cases

A smaller percentage of dependency and neglect cases (17 percent) than of delinquency cases (32 percent) were dealt with unofficially by the courts. In 27 percent of the dependency and neglect cases the

Less than 1 percent.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

child was retained under court supervision. In only 14 percent of these cases, but in 32 percent of the delinquency cases, the child was placed under the supervision of a probation officer. Institutional commitments were reported in 12 percent of the dependency and neglect cases, and in an additional 4 percent the child was placed in an institution temporarily, the court retaining jurisdiction (table 49). The percentage of cases in which the court retained supervision was considerably smaller than in 1931 (35 percent, including 19 percent in which the child was placed on probation).

Table 49.—Disposition and manner of handling dependency and neglect cases disposed of by 177 courts in 1932 1

	Dependency and neglect cases										
D isposition of case	То	tal	Offi	cial	Unofficial						
•	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases	23, 235	100	19, 364	100	3, 871	100					
Child kept under supervision of court	6, 276	27	6,003	31	273	7					
Probation officer supervisingAgency or individual supervisingUnder temporary care of an institution	3, 341 1, 892 1, 043	14 8 4	3, 145 1, 836 1, 022	16 9 5	196 56 21	5 1 1					
Child not kept under supervision of court	15, 797	68	12, 394	64	3, 403	88					
Case dismissed or adjusted	6, 384	27	3, 945	20	2, 439	63					
State institutionOther institution	347 2, 552	1 11	347 2, 552	$\frac{2}{13}$							
Public department Other agency Individual	950 1, 934 579	4 8 2	950 1, 934 579	10 3							
Referred without commitment to: Institution Agency or individual Referred to other court	1, 096 1, 021 123	5 4 1	1, 002 331 48	5 2	94 690 75	18 2					
Other disposition of case	811	3	706	4	105	2 3					
Case held open without further action	1, 162	5	967	5	195	5					

¹ Of the 177 courts reporting dependency and neglect cases, 175 reported official cases and 38 reported unofficial cases.

Less than 1 percent.

OTHER TYPES OF CHILDREN'S CASES

Cases classified in appendix tables IA and IB as "Special proceedings" were reported by 35 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, and 23 other courts. These cases include those involving provision for the care of feeble-minded children, children dealt with as material witnesses, adoption proceedings, and proceedings concerning the custody or guardianship of children. Of the 1,171 cases of this type, 606 were reported by Philadelphia, 104 by New York City, 228 by other courts in New York State, and 57 by the San Diego County, Calif., court. No other court reported as many as 30 cases.

The Philadelphia court did not report the sex of the children involved. Of the 565 cases reported by other courts 204 involved

boys and 361 involved girls.

The types of cases were as follows:

Type of case Total special-proceedings cases	Number of cases 1,171
Care of feeble-minded child	$\substack{\frac{16}{280}}$
Adoption proceedings	241
Custody or guardianship proceedingsPermission to marry	105 101
Permission to enlist in Army or NavyOther	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ ^{18} 55 \end{array}$
Not reported	

CASES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION

After periods of supervision by the court delinquent children in 15,572 cases, dependent and neglected children in 3,156 cases, and children in 9 cases of other types were discharged from care in 1932, as reported by 187 courts giving information on this point. percent of the delinquency cases and 64 percent of the cases of dependent and neglected children were reported discharged because of improvement in the child's conduct or in home conditions. somewhat smaller percentages were discharged for these reasons (64 percent of the delinquency cases and 62 percent of the dependency and neglect cases). (Table 50.)

Table 50 .- Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 187 courts in 1932 1

	Cases of children discharged from supervision						
	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected				
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
Total cases	15, 572		3, 156				
Reason reported	15, 566	100	3, 155	100			
Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved Expiration of period specified by court Order of court fulfilled Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further	10, 959 1, 150 242	70 7 2	2, 005 79 20	64			
supervision not advised Child committed or referred to an institution Child committed or referred to an agency or individual Referred to other court	292 1, 642 212 95	2 11 1 1	110 309 308 53	10 10			
Whereabouts of child unknown or moved from jurisdiction of courtOther reason	546 428	4 3	170 98				
Reason not reported	6		1				

¹ Of the 187 courts reporting supervision cases, 186 reported delinquency cases, and 40 reported depend-

¹⁶ In all but 33 of these cases court action was brought for the purpose of committing the child to an insti-

tution for the feeble-minded.

17 Reported by the following courts only: Polk County, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.; New York City, Syracuse, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pa. These cases in most courts are classified as cases of delinquency, neglect, or dependency.

18 Includes 20 cases of action in juvenile court to terminate parental rights or to declare child eligible for adoption, prior to adoption proceedings in another court.

Thirty-seven percent of the delinquency cases were under supervision less than 6 months, and 34 percent, between 6 months and 1 year. In only 11 percent of the delinquency cases had supervision continued as long as 18 months. Thirty-five percent of the dependency and neglect cases were discharged within 6 months, but in contrast with the delinquency cases, 28 percent were retained under supervision 18 months or longer (table 51).

Table 51.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent and of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by 187 courts in 1932 1

	Cases of children discharged from supervision						
Duration of supervision	Delin	quent	Dependent and neglected				
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion			
Total cases	15, 572		3, 156				
Duration reported	15, 523	100	3, 153	100			
Less than 6 months 6 months, less than 1 year 1 year, less than 18 months 18 months, less than 2 years 2 years, less than 3 years 3 years or more	2, 855 775	37 34 18 5 4	1, 097 738 433 274 325 286	35 23 14 9 10			
Duration not reported	49		3				

¹ Of the 187 courts reporting supervision cases, 186 reported delinquency cases and 40 reported dependency and neglect cases.

FEDERAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS

PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In August 1931 the Attorney General of the United States addressed a Department circular to officials in the Federal judicial system, establishing the policy of turning over juvenile delinquents who come into Federal custody to State authorities for care and supervision or punishment whenever practicable and consistent with the due enforcement of Federal statutes. At that time he requested the cooperation of the Children's Bureau in ascertaining the availability of local resources and developing cooperation between State and Federal authorities. Since then the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice have been working together to make effective the policy developed by the Attorney General and specifically authorized by act of Congress approved June 11, 1932.1 For administrative purposes the Department of Justice has defined "juvenile offender" as a person under Some young persons between the ages of 19 and the age of 19 years. 21 who are immature or who need special attention are also included.

Studies by the Children's Bureau² and the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement 3 had emphasized the need for treatment of Federal juvenile offenders in accordance with juvenilecourt principles, and the advisability of transferring jurisdiction from

Federal to State authorities whenever possible.

STATISTICAL DATA AVAILABLE

Prior to July 1, 1932, no adequate source of statistical information concerning Federal juvenile offenders was in existence. Certain information about juveniles had been compiled from time to time in the course of studies of the problem. After the program of the United States Department of Justice had been inaugurated special counts had been made from record cards received by the Department for persons of all ages who had been arrested by Federal authorities and detained in jail or whose cases had been disposed of by the courts. This was a somewhat unsatisfactory arrangement for two reasons. The relatively few juvenile cards were filed among the cards for adults and were therefore not easily accessible for frequent use, and the card in use for persons of all ages did not contain many items needed for an effective analysis of the problems connected with

The law provides that United States attorneys may forego prosecution and surrender any person under 21 years of age arrested for a Federal offense, after investigation by the Department of Justice, if "it shall appear that such person has committed a criminal offense or is a delinquent under the laws of any State that can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take him into custody and deal with him according to the laws of such State, and that it will be to the best interest of the United States and of the juvenile offender to surrender the offender to the authorities of such State." (47 Stat. 301; Supp. No. VI to U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 662a.)

The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child; a study of the methods of dealing with children who have violated Federal laws. U.S. Children's Bureau Publication No. 103. Washington, 1922.

Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Washington, 1931.

handling juvenile offenders in the Federal system. In the early part of 1932 a plan was developed for prompt and separate reporting to the Department of Justice of all cases of juveniles coming to the A "juvenile attention of Federal authorities throughout the country. index file" maintained in the probation section of the Bureau of Prisons, affords current information on individual cases and a ready source for special tabulations which are made from time to time.

From this file the Children's Bureau, as part of its service in the development of the program, has compiled and tabulated information concerning cases of Federal juvenile offenders (under the age of 19 years), disposed of by Federal authorities during the last 6 months of 1932. It plans to make similar tabulations for the calendar year 1933, which will be included in the report of the Children's Bureau on juvenile-court statistics for that year. The information covers the entire country.

INDICATIONS AS TO TRENDS

Because the statistics presented in this report are the first comprehensive statistics to be compiled, it is impossible to present comparative data as to trends over a period of years. It is known, however, that between 1918, to which the first partial figures to be compiled relate, and 1932 there was a marked increase in the total number of juvenile offenders dealt with by Federal authorities, due largely to new legislation relating to transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate commerce,⁴ the National Prohibition Act,⁵ and to the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924.6 On the other hand, there was an encouraging decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for larceny of mail, due largely to constructive policies of the Post Office Department with reference to (1) the employment of boys as special-delivery messengers and (2) reference of violators of postal In 1925 the Federal courts were given laws to State authorities. authority to place convicted offenders, juveniles or adults, on probation, but extensive development of the United States Probation Service did not begin until 1930. The probation system not only affected the number of institutional commitments, but also made possible the development of the program inaugurated in 1931, of waiving jurisdiction after investigation in certain juvenile cases which can be dealt with satisfactorily by State authorities.

In the report of the study made by the Children's Bureau for the years 1918 and 1919 it was estimated that probably 1,000 children under the age of 18 years were arrested for Federal violations each Annual reports of the Bureau of Prisons on Federal offenders show the following numbers of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years committed to jail to be held for trial, for the fiscal years ended June 30: 1930, 2,795; 1931, 3,233; 1932, 3,139; 1933, 2,148.

Tabulations for 1932 are based on the age classification "under 19 years", established by the Department of Justice, and include only cases disposed of during the period July 1 to December 31, 1932.

⁴ The National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, commonly known as the "Dyer Act", approved Oct. 29, 1919 (41 Stat. 324; U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 408).

5 National Prohibition Act, approved Oct. 28, 1919 (41 Stat. 305), as amended by act of Nov. 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 223) and by act of Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1116; U.S. Code, Title 27).

6 The Quota Act of May 19, 1921 (42 Stat. 5), as amended by act of May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 540), and the Quota Act of May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 53; U.S. Code, Title 8, secs. 201-226). Aliens deported under warrant proceedings after entering the United States totaled 1,569 in 1918, 16,631 in 1930, and 19,426 in 1932 (years ended June 30). ended June 30).

7 Act of Mar. 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1259; U.S. Code, Title 18, secs. 724-727).

8 The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child, p. 64.

They do not cover cases of juveniles held in jail that were not disposed of prior to December 31. The total number of cases involving boys and girls under 19 years reported disposed of by Federal authorities during this period was 1,168. Repeal of the prohibition amendment, more liberal policies with reference to deportation of aliens, and the continued development of the program of waiving jurisdiction and turning juveniles over to State authorities in proper cases, when local facilities are available, are important factors which will affect later figures as to volume and character of juvenile-delinquency problems

dealt with by Federal authorities.

Persons under the age of 18 years arrested for violation of postal laws numbered 491 in 1918, 617 in 1919, and 381 in 1928. In 1918 and 1919 this group of offenses led all others; but by 1930, as judged by statistics of commitments to the National Training School for Boys, it was surpassed in importance by the Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the liquor laws. In the last 6 months of 1932, only 62 of the 1,168 cases involved violations of the postal laws, the Dyer Act was second, instead of first, in relative importance (180 cases), and violations of the liquor laws led all other charges (562 cases). Violations of the Immigration Act (177 cases) were almost as numerous as Motor Vehicle Theft Act cases (table 53). Many violations of postal laws are now reported directly to State authorities by post-office inspectors, and thus do not appear in the statistics herein presented.

CASES REPORTED IN 6 MONTHS, JULY TO DECEMBER 1932

Number of cases

In the last 6 months of 1932, 1,168 cases of juveniles under the age of 19 years, of whom 1,066 were boys and 102 were girls, were disposed of by Federal authorities after arrest on charges of violation of Federal laws. Of these cases only 72 were transferred to State authorities. Many other cases, their number being unknown, were referred directly to State authorities by Federal officials without the initiation of Federal court proceedings.

The Delinquent Child, Report of the Committee on Socially Handicapped—Delinquency, p. 421. White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Century Co., 1932.

10 The Delinquent Child, p. 442.

Geographical distribution

The States (and Alaska and Puerto Rico), listed in order of number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders reported in the last 6 months of 1932, are as follows: 11

Texas	157	New Mexico	12
Kentucky	81	North Dakota	12
Oklahoma			12
North Carolina	62		11
Alabama	56	Idaho	10
Alaska	46		10
Georgia	46	Colorado	9
West Virginia	45	Maine	9
Florida	41	Montana	7
Illinois	40	Nebraska	6
Louisiana	39	Kansas	5
New York	38	New Jersey	5
Mississippi	35	South Dakota	5
South Carolina		Nevada	4
Missouri	32	Puerto Rico	4
Arkansas		Massachusetts	3
Tennessee	27	Oregon	3
Arizona	26	Rhode Island	3
Maryland		Utah	3
Virginia	21	Connecticut	2
California		Iowa	2
Pennsylvania		Wisconsin	2
Vermont	15	Wyoming	2
Minnesota	14	New Hampshire	1
Washington	13	Delaware	0

The problem of the Federal juvenile offender is chiefly a southern problem. As table 52 shows, 767 cases, or two-thirds (66 percent) of the total number, were reported from the three southern geographical divisions 12 whose total population comprises less than one-third (30 percent) of the population of continental United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. Only 242 cases, or one-fifth (21 percent) were reported by the four northern divisions, 13 whose total population comprises three-fifths (59 percent) of the total population of the same territory. The number from the two western divisions, 14 109, or one-eleventh (9 percent) of the total, was about in proportion to population. The disproportionate number (46) from Alaska is due to the fact that all delinquency cases in the Territory come to the attention of the Federal authorities. (See table XVII, p. 114.)

¹¹ In the District of Columbia all courts are Federal, and no cases from this area are included.
12 South Atlantic—Delaware (no cases), Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida; East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.
13 New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; Middle Atlantic—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey; East North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.
14 Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Coloredo, New Mayico, Arigona, Utah, Neveder, Basifee

¹⁴ Mountain-Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; Pacific-Washington, Oregon, California.

Table 52.—Sex and race of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			•	Cases of	Federa	l juveni	ile offe	nders			
Geographic division and Population.					Race of offenders						
Territory 1930	1930	Total	Boys	Girls	White	Negro	Mex- ican	In- dian	Other	Not re- port- ed	
Total	123, 891, 368	1, 168	1, 066	102	784	142	136	59	10	37	
Continental United States 1	122, 288, 177	1, 118	1, 035	83	774	140	136	26	5	37	
4 northern divisions	73, 021, 191	242	217	25	214	12		6	1	9	
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central	8, 166, 341 26, 260, 750 25, 297, 185 13, 296, 915	33 58 75 76	33 51 64 69	7 11 7	33 51 65 65	4 5 3		1 5	1	1 5 3	
3 southern divisions	37, 370, 764	767	717	50	499	126	114	3		25	
South Atlantic East South Central _ West South Central	15, 306, 720 9, 887, 214 12, 176, 830	274 199 294	263 195 259	11 4 35	216 154 129	50 40 36	114	3		8 5 12	
2 western divisions	11, 896, 222	109	101	8	61	2	22	17	4	3	
Mountain Pacific	3, 701, 789 8, 194, 433	73 36	68 33	5 3	33 28	1 1	18 4	14 3	4	3	
Alaska Puerto Rico	59, 278 1, 543, 913	46 4	27 4	19	8 2	2		33	5		

¹ The District of Columbia is excluded because all its courts are Federal.

Statistics furnished by the juvenile courts suggest a greater frequency of delinquency cases in the Southern States than in the Northern, due in part to the greater number of Negro delinquency cases brought to the attention of the court. This does not explain the juvenile offenses against Federal laws, as only 142 of the 1,168 cases involved Negro juveniles, and in the three southern divisions, only 126 of the 767 cases reported were cases of Negro boys and girls.

Violations of different Federal laws.—Although the South exceeded the North in all the major types of cases, the great excess was found in liquor cases, of which 474 were reported for the 3 southern divisions, as compared with 65 for the 4 northern divisions. The 180 cases involving violations of the Motor Vehicle Theft (Dyer) Act were fairly well distributed among the divisions, except for a disproportionately large number in the South Atlantic States. The 62 postal cases were principally in the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions. (Table 53.) Immigration cases were confined almost entirely to the States on the Canadian and Mexican borders. Of the 177 immigration cases, 93 were reported from Texas, as table XVIII (p. 116) shows.

Variation in State juvenile-court facilities.—In addition to the special problems of certain areas where violations of liquor laws or immigration laws are common, comparatively large numbers of Federal juvenile offenders in certain States may be accounted for in part by the limited State facilities for juvenile-court and probation work. Where

such facilities were well established the practice usually grew up, even prior to the development of a national policy by the Department of Justice, of referring to State courts for investigation and disposition juvenile offenders coming to the attention of Federal courts. In many Northern and Middle-Western States juvenile court and probation service has been in existence for many years in the larger centers and to some extent in the less populous communities.

Table 53.—Offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			Cases of I	Federal jı	ıvenile o	ffenders			
Geographic division and Territory		Offense charged—Violation of—							
Geographic division and Territory	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immi- gration Act	Postal laws	Other laws	Offense not re- ported	Held as materi- al wit- ness	
Total cases	1, 168	562	180	177	62	1 161	13	13	
4 northern divisions	242	65	68	48	11	40	4	6	
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central	33 58 75 76	5 25 19 16	2 11 30 25	24 6 3 15	1 8 2	2 12 11 15	1 2 1	2 2 2 2	
3 southern divisions	767	474	90	94	44	59	4	2	
South Atlantic East South Central West South Central	274 199 294	204 147 123	42 20 28	1 93	17 9 18	10 22 27	1 3		
2 western divisions	109	18	22	35	5	22	2	5	
Mountain Pacific	73 36	13 5	18 4	25 10	2 3	10 12	2	3 2	
Alaska Puerto Rico	46	4 1			2	39 1	3		

¹ Includes counterfeiting, 39; Narcotic Drug Act, 14; Interstate Commerce Act, 13; Mann Act, 8; National Banking Act, 1; not specified, 86 (39 in Alaska).

Age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction.—The age up to which State juvenile courts have original jurisdiction is an important factor influencing the extent to which it is possible to transfer jurisdiction from Federal authorities to local juvenile courts. Two-fifths of the population of the continental United States between 7 and 19 years of age live in States where the age under which the juvenile court has original jurisdiction is not higher than 16 years, ¹⁶ and more than one-fourth in States where the original jurisdiction does not extend beyond the seventeenth birthday (in four of these States jurisdiction is up to 18 years in girls' cases). The age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, however, does not appear to have been a major factor, in 1932, in determining numbers of cases dealt with by Federal authorities.

¹⁸ The Federal Courts and the Delinquent Child, p. 6; The Delinquent Child, p. 425; Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice, p. 149.

16 Including Maine, where the age under which special procedure is authorized was 15 in 1932, 17 in 1933, and Indiana, where the age limit is 18 for girls.

Table 54.—Number of States in each geographic division having specified age of original court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Age under	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders						
Geographic division and Territory	which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Total	Of juve- nile-court age		Age not reported			
Total.		1, 168	324	838	6			
Continental United States		1, 118	305	807	6			
4 northern divisions		242	45	197				
9 States ¹ 5 States ² 7 States	17	103 86 53	4 17 24	99 69 29				
3 southern divisions		767	200	562	5			
6 States 3 5 States 4 4 States 1 State	17	286 318 136 27	26 68 79 27	258 247 57	2 3			
2 western divisions		109	60	48	1			
9 States 5 2 States 5	18 21	87 22	38 22	48	1			
Alaska and Puerto Rico 5	16	50	19	31				

¹ Includes Maine, where the age limit for special procedure in juvenile cases was 15 in 1932 (it was changed to 17 in 1933), and Indiana, where the age limit was 18 for girls.

Includes Illinois, where the age limit was 18 for girls.

Includes Maryland, where the age limit in Baltimore city and in counties having special "magistrates for juvenile causes" was 16 years; where a circuit-court judge is designated the limit was under 18 years for girls and under 20 years for boys; elsewhere there was no provision.

Includes Delaware, Kentucky, and Texas, where the age limit was 18 for girls.

In Wyoming and Alaska there are no juvenile-court laws but certain special procedures are provided.

As is shown by table 54, only 324 of the 1,168 juvenile offenders reported were within the age jurisdiction of the juvenile courts in their States; 838 were over juvenile-court age, and the ages of 6 were not reported. The three southern divisions had 66 percent of those of juvenile-court age and 70 percent of those over juvenile-court age in the continental United States.

The age limit of original juvenile-court jurisdiction for each State, and the number of cases of boys and girls of and over juvenile-court age that were disposed of by Federal authorities in the last 6 months of 1932 are shown in table 55. (See also table XIX, p. 117.)

Table 55.—Age of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division, State, and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Age under	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders						
Geographic division, State, and Territory	which juvenile court has jurisdiction	Total	Of juve- nile-court age	Over juvenile- court age	Age not reported			
Total		1, 168	324	838				
Continental United States		1, 118	305	807				
New England		33		33				
Maine	16 17 16	9 1 15 3 3 2		9 1 15 3 3 2				
Middle Atlantic		58	4	54				
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	16 16 16	38 5 15	$\frac{2}{2}$	38 3 13				
East North Central	 	75	13	62				
Ohio(boys	18 16	12	4	8				
indiana	18 17	} 11 } 40	6	34				
Illinois	18 17 18	$\begin{bmatrix} & & 40 \\ & & 10 \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	8				
West North Central		76	28	48				
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	18 18 17 18 18 18	14 2 32 12 5 6 5	5 1 9 7 3 3	9 1 23 5 2 3 5				
South Atlantic		274	81	192				
Delaware	17	24 21 45 62 35 46 41	3 15 24 5 19 2 13	21 6 21 57 16 43 28				
Kentucky	17	} 81	15	65				
TennesseeAlabama Mississippi	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$	27 56 35	7 21	27 49 14				
West South Central		294	76	215				
Arkansas	21 17 16 17 18	$ \begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 39 \\ 71 \\ 157 \end{array} $	27 13 9 27	26 61 128				

¹Age limit was 16 years in Baltimore city and in counties having special "magistrates for juvenile causes": where a circuit-judge was designated the limit was under 18 years for girls and under 20 years for boys; elsewhere there was no provision.

Table 55.—Age of original juvenile-court jurisdiction, and number of cases of Federal juvenile offenders of and over juvenile-court age disposed of by Federal authorities in each geographic division, State, and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—

	Age under Which	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders						
Geographic division, State, and Territory	juvenile court has jurisdiction	Total	Of juve- nile-court age	Over juvenile- court age	Age not reported			
Continental United States—Continued. Mountain	 	7 3	34	38	1			
Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	21 18 18 18	7 10 2 9 12 26 3 4	4 2 2 6 3 13 2 2	3 8 2 9 13 1 2	1			
Pacific		36	26	10				
Washington Oregon California	18 18 21	13 3 20	3 3 20	10				
Alaska Puerto Rico	16 16	46	18	28 3				

Sex and age of children

Of the 1,168 Federal juvenile offenders under the age of 19 years reported, 1,066 (91 percent) were boys and 102 (9 percent) were girls. The percentage of boys was slightly higher than that found among the 65,274 juvenile-delinquency cases reported by State juvenile courts in 1932 (see p. 27).

The age distribution of the Federal juvenile offenders is shown in table 56. Eight percent of the boys and 25 percent of the girls were under the age of 16 years. Boys 17 or 18 years of age constituted 80 percent of the total number of boys, and girls of these ages 63 percent of the total number of girls. The most frequent age reported, in

both boys' and girls' cases, was 18 years.

Table 56.—Sex and age of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders									
Age of juvenile		Во)ys	Girls						
	Total	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases	1, 168	1, 066		102						
Age reported	1, 162	1,060	100	102	100					
Under 10 years 10 years, under 14 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	5 15 23 68 139 334 578	3 9 15 59 126 311 537	(1) 1 1 6 12 29 51	2 6 8 9 13 23 41	2 6 8 9 13 23 40					
Age not reported	6	6								

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Race

White juveniles constituted about three-fourths (71 percent) of the boys, but only 55 percent of the girls reported. Negroes, Mexicans, and Indians were included in comparatively large numbers, as is shown in table 57.

Table 57.—Sex and race of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders								
Race of juvenile		Во	y s	Girls					
	Total	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution				
Total cases	1, 168	1, 066		102					
Race reported	1, 131	1,030	100	101	100				
White	784 142 136 59 3 7	728 134 120 41 2 5	71 13 12 4 (¹)	56 8 16 18 1	55 8 16 18 1 2				
Race not reported	37	36		1					

¹ Less than 1 percent.

State of home residence

One of the problems involved in the development of adequate methods of dealing with juveniles who violate Federal laws is the fact that many are arrested away from their homes—sometimes in far-distant States.¹⁷ This difficulty is inherent in enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Theft (Dyer) Act, and the Mann (White Slave) Act, since transportation across State lines (or in foreign commerce) is an essential element of the offense. The law authorizing transfer of jurisdiction to State courts (see p. 49) authorizes payment by the Federal Government of the expense of transportation to the juvenile's home community.

State of home residence was reported in only 862 of the 1,168 cases disposed of in the last half of 1932. Of these 862 juveniles, 614 (71 percent) were arrested in the same State in which they lived, 159 (18 percent) in contiguous States, and 89 (10 percent) in other, more distant States.

One child under 14 years of age, 5 children 14 years of age, 14 children 15 years of age, and 34 children 16 years of age, were arrested outside their home States, as is shown in table 58.

¹⁷ Report on the Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice, pp. 22-23, 68-71.

Table 58.—Age, sex, and place of arrest of Federal juvenile offenders whose cases were disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders									
			Place of	arrest						
Age and sex of juvenile	Total		Other	Not re-						
	2000	Home State	Contiguous to home State	Not contiguous to home State	ported whether home State					
Total cases	1, 168	614	159	89	306					
Boys' cases	1,066	569	150	79	268					
Under 14 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years Age not reported	12 15 59 126 311 537 6	7 9 37 57 160 298	1 2 5 15 64 63	7 17 21 33 1	4 4 10 37 66 143 4					
Girls' cases	102	45	9	10	38					
Under 14 years	8 8 9 13 23 41	3 3 4 7 12 16	1 3 5	3 2 1 1 3	5 2 3 4 7 17					

The offenses charged or the reason for arrest in the cases of 248 juveniles arrested outside their home States were as follows:

Total arrested outside own State 229	Girls 19
Violation of—	
Liquor laws 16	2
Motor Vehicle Theft Act 112	
Immigration Act 73	6
Postal laws 8	
Mann (White Slave) Act	5
Other laws	$^{19} 2$
Held as material witness1	4

Offense

The preponderance of arrests for violation of the liquor laws and, to a lesser extent, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Immigration Act, has been pointed out previously. Forty-nine percent of all the cases for which offense was reported were liquor cases. Motor-vehicle cases and immigration cases contributed 16 and 15 percent, respectively. Postal offenses comprised only a very small proportion (5 percent). Girls, as well as boys, were arrested more frequently for violation of the liquor laws than for any other offense, 32 percent of the girls being charged with this offense. Seventeen percent of the girls were held on immigration charges, 8 percent on Mann Act charges, and 8 percent for postal offenses (table 59).

Drug Act, 1; counterfeiting, 7; Interstate Commerce Act, 5; not reported, 6. Drug Act, 1; not reported, 1.

Table 59.—Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
Offense charged or reason for arrest	To	otal	Во	ys	Girls						
	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion	Number	Percent distribu- tion					
Total cases	1, 168		1, 066		102						
Offense or reason reported	1, 155	100	1, 055	100	100	100					
Violation of— Liquor laws Motor Vehicle Theft Act Immigration Act Postal laws Laws against counterfeiting Narcotic Drug Act Interstate Commerce Act Mann Act Other laws Held as material witness	562 180 177 62 39 14 13 8 1 87	49 16 15 5 3 1 1 1 1 8	530 178 160 54 39 11 13	50 17 15 5 4 1 1 7	32 2 17 8 3 3 8 18 12	33 17 8 18 18					
Offense or reason not reported	13		11		2						

¹ Includes 1, National Banking Act.

² Less than 1 percent.

Twelve of the 27 boys and 2 of the 16 girls under the age of 15 years were charged with violation of the liquor laws. Thirty-one boys and 2 girls of 15 years were charged with this offense, and 10 boys of 15 years were charged with motor-vehicle offenses. Two children (a boy and a girl) under 10 years of age, 1 girl of 10 years, and 4 children (3 boys and 1 girl) 15 years of age were arrested on immigration charges. Twelve children (9 boys and 3 girls) under 16 years of age were charged with postal offenses. Cases arising under the Mann (White Slave) Act were responsible for the arrests of two 14-year-old girls, and one 15 years of age. The age of the child and the offense with which he was charged are shown in table 60.

Table 60.—Age and sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

				Cases	of Fe	deral ji	uve nil	le offer	ıders	·		
		Offense charged—Violation of—										wit-
Age and sex of juvenile	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Com- merce Act	Mann Act	Other laws	Offense not re-	Held as material ness
Total cases	1, 168	562	180	177	62	39	14	13	8	87	13	13
Boys' cases	1, 066	530	178	160	54	39	11	13		69	11	1
Under 14 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years Age not reported	1 12 15 59 126 311 537 6	3 9 31 64 140 279 4	1 10 28 66 73	3 7 58 91	2 2 5 9 16 20	1 4 7 27	3 8	1 2 10		5 3 8 10 15 27 1	3 4 2 1	1
Girls' cases	102	32	2	17	8		3		8	18	2	12
Under 14 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years	2 8 8 9 13 23 41	2 2 4 11 13	2	1 2 5 7	1 1 1 2 1 2		3		2 1 1 1 3	1 3 4 6	1	1 3 2 1 1 4

¹ Includes 3 under 10 years (Immigration Act 1, other laws 2); 2 of 10 years (liquor laws 1, postal laws 1); 1 of 11 years (postal laws); 1 of 12 years (other laws); 5 of 13 years (liquor laws 2, other laws 2, not reported 1).

² Includes 2 under 10 years (Immigration Act 1, other laws 1); 1 of 10 years (Immigration Act); 5 of 13 years (postal laws 1, other laws 3, held as material witness 1).

Period between arrest and disposition

Forty-two percent of the cases of Federal juvenile offenders for whom the period between arrest and disposition was reported were disposed of in a period of less than 1 month, 19 percent being disposed of in less than 1 week after arrest. Twenty-four percent were disposed of in a period of between 1 and 2 months, making a total of 67 percent disposed of within 2 months. In 33 percent of the cases the period between arrest and disposition was 2 months or more. For 43 juveniles (4 percent) from 6 months to 1 year elapsed between arrest and disposition. The period tended to be shorter for girls than for boys, 57 percent of the girls' cases, compared with 41 percent of the boys' cases, being disposed of in a period of less than 1 month, and a total of 76 percent of the girls' cases, compared with 66 percent of the boys' cases, in less than 2 months (table 61).

Table 61.—Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
Period between arrest and disposition	To	otal -	Во	y s	Girls						
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution					
Total cases	1, 168		1, 066		102						
Period reported	1, 061	100	968	100	93	100					
Less than 1 week	1 200 90 160 257 141 170 31	19 8 15 24 13 16 3	169 79 149 239 132 161 29	17 8 15 25 14 17 3	31 11 11 18 9 9 2 2	33 12 12 19 10 10 2 2					
Period not reported	107		98		9						

¹ Includes 63, less than 1 day; 72, 1 to 2 days; 65, 3 to 6 days.

A slightly smaller percentage of liquor cases than of all cases were disposed of in less than 1 month, and liquor cases were somewhat more likely to remain open for 3 months or more. A larger percentage of immigration cases than of cases of other types were closed within 1 month, and no immigration case remained open as long as 6 months (table 62).

Table 62.—Offense charged or reason for arrest and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders												
			Offense charged—Violation of—										
Period between arrest and disposition	Total		Liquor laws		Motor Vehicle Theft		Immigra- tion Act		Other laws		not reported	material witness	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent dis-	Number	Percent distribution	Offense not re	Held as mate	
Total cases	1, 168		562		180		177		223		13	13	
Period reported	1, 061	100	506	100	167	100	166	100	199	100	10	13	
Less than 1 month 1 month, less than 2 2 months, less than 3 3 months, less than 6 6 months, less than 9 9 months, less than 12	450 257 141 170 31 12	42 24 13 16 3	202 96 72 102 24 10	40 19 14 20 5 2	57 60 21 25 3	34 36 13 15 2 1	88 58 15 5	53 35 9 3	89 39 29 37 4 1	45 20 15 19 2 1	9	5 3 4 1	
Period not reported	107		56		13		11		24		3		

¹ Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.

From 19 States (table XX, p. 119) cases were reported in which a period of 6 months or more elapsed between arrest and final disposition, as follows: North Carolina, 6 cases; Mississippi, 5 cases; Alabama, 4 cases; Kentucky, West Virginia, and Texas, 3 cases each; Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, and Wyoming, 2 cases each; and Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, 1 case each.

Release prior to final disposition

In the development of the Federal program for dealing with juvenile offenders, emphasis has been placed on avoiding jail detention whenever possible. Jail detention may be reduced by: (1) Increased use of release in proper cases, on the offender's own recognizance or the recognizance of responsible persons, a practice in juvenile-court procedure generally agreed to be sound; (2) fixing bail in low amounts; (3) shortening the period between apprehension and disposition; and

(4) use of local facilities for juvenile detention when available.

During the period covered by these statistics comparatively little use was being made of these devices, as is shown by the following facts. Of the 977 cases of juvenile offenders for whom information as to release was reported, 250 (236 boys and 14 girls) were released on bail. Only 23 juveniles (20 boys and 3 girls) were known to have been released on their own recognizance pending trial, and 12 (11 boys and 1 girl) on the recognizance of others. Seventy-one percent were held until final disposition, without release, and of the 692 so held (623 boys and 69 girls) 61 were under the age of 16 years (table 63). Release on bail, or in a few cases, on their own recognizance or the recognizance of others, was much more common in liquor cases than in cases of other types, as table 64 shows. Release on bail or personal recognizance usually followed a period of detention.

Table 63.—Sex and age of juvenile and release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			C	ases of	Feder	al juve	nile of	ienders	3		
	То	tal			Boys				G	irls	
Release pending trial	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not re-	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1, 168		1,066		86	974	6	102		25	77
Report as to release	977	100	890	100	71	816	3	87	100	24	63
No release Released	692 285	71 29	623 267	70 30	43 28	578 238	2	69 18	79 21	18 6	51 12
On bailOn own recognizance On recognizance of	250 23	26 2	236 20	27 2	16 6	219 14	1	14	16 3	3 3	11
others	12	1	11	1	6	5		1	1		1
No report as to release	191		176		15	158	3	15		1	14

²⁰ See, for example, U.S. Department of Justice Circular No. 2221 to United States Marshals, dated Sept. 25, 1931, in which it is said that, "it is the policy of the Department to avoid the use of jails for detention of any juveniles of immature years or experience. To this end effort should be made by you and your deputies to place such juveniles in custody of local detention homes or such other places of detention as are provided by local authorities for juveniles and wayward minors whenever such course can possibly be pursued with safety."

Table 64.—Offense charged or reason for arrest and release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			(Cases o	f Feder	al juve	nile offe	enders			
				Offe	nse cha	rged—	Violatio	n of—	-		
Release pending trial	Total	Lique	or laws	hicle	or Ve- Theft		nigra- 1 Act	Other	laws 1	Of-	Held as ma- terial
		Num- ber	Percent distribution	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	Num- ber	Per- cent dis- tribu- tion	fense not re- ported	wit- ness 3
Total cases	1, 168	562		180		177		223		13	13
Report as to release	977	466	100	150	100	157	100	181	100	10	13
No release Released	692 285	237 229	51 49	137 13	91 9	152 5	97 3	143 38	79 21	10	13
On bail	250	210	45	9	6	3	2	28	15		
On own recognizance	23	10	2	2	1	2	1	9	5		
On recognizance of others	12	9	2	2	1			1	1		
No report as to release	191	96		30		20		42		3	

¹ In 6 of the 8 Mann Act cases the offender was not released, in 1 case release was on bail, and 1 case on offender's own recognizance.

offender's own recognizance.

² Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.

The 35 juveniles released on their own recognizance or the recognizance of others were distributed among 17 States and the Territory of Alaska, as table XXI (p. 120) shows. Arizona released 5 juveniles, Alaska 4, and Missouri 3 in this way. In none of the other States were more than 1 or 2 children released without bail. Of the 250 juveniles reported released on bail 40 were reported from Kentucky, 30 from North Carolina, 20 from Georgia, 16 from Alabama, 15 from West Virginia, 14 from Oklahoma, 13 from New York, and 11 each from Tennessee and Texas. No other State reported as many as 10 cases of release on bail.

Bail

Setting of bail, which must be furnished before a prisoner can be released pending trial, is a common practice in criminal procedure, to which juveniles as well as adults dealt with by Federal courts are subject. Reports as to bail were obtained in 911 boys' cases and 89 girls' cases. Bail was set in 37 percent of the boys' cases and 38 percent of the girls' cases. In the cases of only 2 children under the age of 14 years (a boy of 11 and a girl of 13) was bail set, but 19 boys and 6 girls 14 and 15 years of age were reported as having bail set, in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 (table 65).

Table 65.—Sex and age of juvenile and amount of bail set in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

				Cases of	Federal	juvenile o	ffenders		
	Amount of bail			Во	oys			Girls	
		Total	Total	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Total	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
	Total cases	1, 168	1, 066	86	974	6	102	25	77
Bail	set	372	338	20	317	1	34	7	27
	\$100, less than \$500 \$500, less than \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,500	1 60 2 134 89 12	52 122 81 12	7 4 4 1	44 118 77 11	1	8 12 8	3 2 1	5 10 7
	\$2,000 \$2,500 or moreAmount not reported	13 8 14 50	13 14 44	4	13 14 40		6	1	5
	bail set report as to bail	628 168	573 155	53 13	518 139	2 3	55 13	17 1	38 12

¹ Includes 10 at \$100, 1 at \$150, 9 at \$200 (including 1 boy aged 11), 10 at \$250, 28 at \$300, 1 at \$350, 1 at \$400.

Includes 123 at \$500 (including 1 girl aged 13), 4 at \$750, 7 at \$800.
Includes 8 at \$2,500, 2 at \$3,000, 3 at \$5,000, 1 at \$10,000.

When the youth of the offenders and the types of offenses are considered, the amounts of bail appear to be high in the majority of cases. In only 19 percent of the 322 cases in which bail was set and the amount was reported, was the sum fixed under \$500. In 42 percent of the cases it was between \$500 and \$1,000 and in 40 percent of the cases it was \$1,000 or more. Eight cases of bail in the amount of \$2,500 were reported, 1 involving a boy of 16 and 7 involving boys of 18 years. Three of the eight cases were liquor cases, four were motor-vehicle cases, and one was a counterfeiting case. Two boys, 1 of 17 and 1 of 18, were held for \$3,000 bail on counterfeiting charges; 3 boys of 18 years were held for \$5,000 bail, 1 on a liquor charge, and 2 on counterfeiting charges; and 1 boy of 18 years was held for \$10,000 bail on a charge of counterfeiting. No girl was held for bail of more than \$1,000.

Bail was much more likely to be set in liquor cases (56 percent) than in cases of other types. In only 21 percent of the motor-vehicle cases and 11 percent of the immigration cases for which information was obtained on this point was bail set. When bail was set in motor-vehicle cases, however, the amounts were usually high, 22 of the 30 cases of this class having bail set at \$1,000 or more, and 4 of these having bail set at \$2,500 or more (table 66).

Table 66.—Amount of bail set and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31,

		···	Ca	ses of F	'ederal	juvenile	offende	ers	•	
ı	m-	Offense charged—Violation of—								
Amount of bail	10	tai	Liquo	r laws	Motor	Immi-			Of-	Held as mate-
	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Vehi- cle Theft Act	gra- tion Act	Postal laws	Other laws	fense not re- ported	rial wit- ness
Total cases	1, 168		562		180	177	62	161	13	13
Bail set	372		268		32	18	21	28	1	4
Amount reported	322	100	227	100	30	17	19	25	1	3
\$100, less than \$500 \$500, less than \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,500	60 134 89 12	19 42 28 4	45 107 58 6	20 47 26 3	6 2 12 5	1 9 5	4 7 6	3 8 6 1	1	1 2
\$2,000 \$2,500 or more Amount not reported	13 14 50	4	7 4 41	3 2	1 4 2	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 6 3		1
No bail set No report as to bail	628 168		212 82		121 27	140	32	105 28	9	9

In a large proportion of cases in New York State release was on bail, and the bail was high. Bail was set in 21 of the 38 New York cases, and in every case but 1, in which the amount was not reported, the amount of bail was \$1,000 or more. More than half the total New York cases (20 out of 38) were liquor cases. The number of cases in which bail was set at \$1,000 or more was as follows:

\$1,000	12	\$3,000	1
\$1,500		\$5,000	14
\$2,000			1
ΨΕ, ΟΟΟΕΙΙΙΕΙΕ, ΙΕΙΙΙΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕΙΕ	-	, 410,000	

Twenty-five other States reported from 1 to 8 cases in which bail of \$1,000 was set; 7 other States, from 1 to 3 cases of bail of \$1,500; 9 other States, 1 or 2 cases of bail at \$2,000; 7 other States, 1 or 2 cases of bail at \$2,500 or \$3,000; and 2 other States, 1 case each of bail of \$5,000 (see table XXII, p. 122).

In 254 of the 372 cases in which bail was set, the boy or girl was released—on bail in 250 cases and on his own recognizance in 4 cases. The juvenile was not released before trial in 103 of the cases in which bail was set, and information as to release was not obtained in 15 In all but 12 of the 60 cases in which bail was fixed at less than \$500 the juvenile was known to have been released. In many cases in which larger amounts were fixed the juvenile was held throughout the period, as table 67 shows. This period is often prolonged. In 5 of the 89 cases of juveniles whose bail was set at \$1,000 the detention was for 2 to 5 months, and in 1 case it was for over 6 months. In 2 of the 12 cases in which bail was set at \$1,500, and in 2 of the 13 cases in which it was set at \$2,000, the child was detained from 3 to 5 months. One of the three boys held for \$5,000 bail was detained between 3 and 6 months, and the boy held for \$10,000 was detained for a similar period.

Table 67.—Release pending trial and amount of bail set in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases	of Federal	juvenile of	fende r s
Amount of bail	Total	Released pending trial	Not re- leased pending trial	No report as to release pending trial
Total cases	1, 168	285	692	191
Bail set	372	254	103	15
\$100, less than \$500_ \$500, less than \$1,000	60 134 89 12 13 14 50	48 1 101 54 5 6 6 1 34	11 27 32 6 6 7 14	1 6 3 1 1 1 2
No bail set	628 168	² 31	589	8 168

¹ Includes 2 cases in which bail was waived and the juvenile was released on his own recognizance.
2 Includes 19 cases in which the juvenile was released on his own recognizance and 12 on the recognizance

of others.

Place of detention By the last half of 1932 little progress had been made in substi-

tuting detention in local juvenile detention homes for jail detention. Of the 1,168 cases disposed of by Federal authorities, the juvenile was known to have been detained in 983. The cases of only 37 were disposed of without the juvenile having been detained at all. In 148 cases information as to detention was not obtained. In 983 cases of juveniles detained only 19 (2 percent) were in juvenile detention homes throughout the period of detention, and 12 (1 percent) were elsewhere, not in jail, making only 3 percent for whom a place of detention other than jail was provided. In 952 cases (97 percent) the juvenile was detained in jail, either a Federal jail (100 cases) or a county or city jail (852 cases). In 23 cases of juveniles held in jail, detention was in a juvenile detention home or elsewhere during part of the period. (Table 68.)

Table 68.—Sex and age of juvenile and place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31,

			Ca	ases of F	ederal	juvenile	offend	ers		
Place of detention pending				Boys				Gi	rls	
trial	Total	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not re- ported	Num- ber	Per- cent distri- bution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1, 168	1, 066		86	974	6	102		25	77
No detention———————————————————————————————————	37 983	32 893	100	5 67	26 824	1 2	5 90	100	3 21	69
Local jail ¹	852 100 19 4 8	792 85 13	89 10 1	48 18 1	742 67 12	2	60 15 6 4	67 16 6 4	11 3 4 1	49 12 2 3
No report as to detention	148	141	(3)	14	3 124	3	. 5 7	6	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$	6

¹ Includes 3 cases of boys under 16 cared for part time in jail and part time elsewhere (2 in detention home and 1 in other place) and 1 case of girl under 16 cared for part time in jail and part time in an institution.

Includes 5 boys under 16 cared for part time in Federal jail and part time in local jail.

Less than 1 percent.

Girls were somewhat less likely than boys to be detained in jail, but even in girls' cases jail detention was reported for 83 percent of those detained. In the cases of 67 boys under the age of 16 years who were held, only 1 was cared for in a detention home, and 66 were held in jail—18 in a Federal jail and 48 in local jails. In the cases of 21 girls under the age of 16 years who were held 4 were detained in detention homes, 3 were detained elsewhere, and 14 were held in jail. Juvenile detention homes provided care in the cases of 12 boys and 2 girls who were 16 years or over, including 7 juveniles who were 16 years of age, 5 who were 17 years of age, and 2 who were 18 years of age. In the cases of the 13 juveniles detained in jail part of the period and in juvenile detention homes the remainder of the period, 2 were under 16 years of age, and 11 were 16 or over.

In the 80 cases of boys and girls under the age of 16 years held in

jail the ages were as follows:

Boys	Girls
Total 60	~
Under 10 years	3 1
11 years	1
12 years	1
13 years	5 4
14 years 10	0 4
15 years 40	5
15 years 40	5

The charges on which the juveniles were held are shown in table 69. Five girls involved in Mann (White Slave) Act cases and 1 boy and 7 girls not charged with any offense but held as material witnesses were detained in jail.

Table 69.—Place of detention pending trial and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

		C	lases of F	Federal jı	ıvenile o	ffenders		
Place of detention pending trial			Offens	e charge	d—Viola	tion of—		Held
	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immi- gration Act	Postal laws	Other laws	Offense not re- ported	as ma-
Total cases	1, 168	562	180	177	62	161	13	13
No detention Local jail ² Federal jail ⁴ Juvenile detention home Other institution	37 852 100 19	33 415 29 2	139 9 6	145 12 2	2 48 2 1	1 1 3 90 5 46 6 7	7 2	1 8 1 3
No report on detention	8 148	81	$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 25 \end{array}$	14	1 8	17	$\frac{1}{3}$	

Prug Act.

Includes 20 cases of boys detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere (12 in detention home and 8 in other place) and 3 cases of girls detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere (1 in detention home, 1 in an institution, and 1 in other place).

Includes counterfeiting, 28; Interstate Commerce Act, 11; Drug Act, 9; Mann Act, 5; not specified, 37.

Includes 17 boys detained part time in Federal jail and part time in local jail.

Includes counterfeiting 6, Drug Act 4, not specified 36.

Includes counterfeiting 3, Mann Act 3, Interstate Commerce Act 1.

Care in juvenile detention homes for part or all of the period of detention was reported only in the following States, and in only one of these States for more than 3 cases: Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri (7 cases), New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia (see table XXIII, p. 124).

Length of detention

Of the 966 cases of juveniles for whom length of detention was reported, 99 (10 percent) were held less than 1 day and 170 (18 percent) 1 day but less than 3. In more than one-third (37 percent) of the cases they were held 1 month or longer, and in 10 cases 6 months or longer. Long periods of detention (1 month or more) were reported for 21 boys and 7 girls under the age of 16 years (table 70). When it is recalled that the juvenile in nearly all cases was held in jail, the lengthy detention periods, due at least in part to the fact that the court is not in continuous session and sits in different places in the district, are seen to be especially serious. The 334 juveniles (315 boys and 19 girls) known to have been held in Federal or local jails throughout the period of detention and for 1 month or more, were detained for the following periods: 1 month, 182; 2 months, 73; 3 months but less than 6 months, 72; 6 months but less than 9 months, 7.

A boy held as a material witness was detained 2 months, and in the cases of 12 girls detained as material witnesses 7 were held for 1 month or more (3 for 2 months and 1 for 3 but less than 6 months). Of the 8 girls involved in Mann Act cases, 3 were held for 1 month or more

(1 for 2 months, 1 for 6 months or more).

Table 70.—Sex and age of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			· · · · · · · · ·	Cases o	f Fede	ral juv	enile o	ffende	rs		
	T_0	otal			Boys	-			G	irls	-
Length of detention pending trial	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distribution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1, 168		1, 066		86	974	6	102		25	77
No detention Length of detention reported	37 966	100	32 881	100	5 69	26 810	1 2	5 85	100	3 21	2 64
Less than 1 day	99 170 103 98 134 197 78 77 .10	10 18 11 10 14 20 8 8	87 152 95 88 125 183 71 71 9	10 17 11 10 14 21 8 8	11 17 13 6 1 10 4 7	76 135 82 82 123 172 67 64 9	1 1	12 18 8 10 9 14 7 6	14 21 9 12 11 16 8 7	5 4 1 4 2 1	7 14 8 6 8 10 5 5
No report on detention	165		153		12	138	3	12		1	11

Twenty-three States and Alaska reported juveniles detained for periods of between 3 and 6 months. Periods of 6 months and more were reported for cases in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wyoming (see table XXIV, p. 125).

Disposition of cases

The primary aim of the Department of Justice in its program for dealing with Federal juvenile offenders is to encourage transfer of juveniles to State and local authorities whenever there are available reasonably adequate facilities for their care, having due regard to the individual problems of the offenders and the interests of society. For those for whom the Federal Government must assume responsibility the objectives include: (1) Increased use of probation in proper cases; (2) increased use of juvenile instead of penal institutions; (3) increased use of properly equipped State training schools in preference to sending juveniles, often long distances, to the National Training Schools at Washington. The program was just in process of development in 1932.

In the last 6 months of 1932, only 72 (6 percent) of the 1,168 cases were transferred to State authorities. In all, one-third of the cases (33 percent) were disposed of through dismissal, transfer, release to immigration authorities, verdict of not guilty, or fine—processes not involving continuing supervision by the court nor institutional care. In less than one-fifth of the cases (18 percent) was the juvenile placed on probation (see table XXV, p. 127). This percentage is lower than that found in cases dealt with by juvenile courts reporting to the Children's Bureau in 1932, 32 percent of their delinquency cases being disposed of by probation.

The number of cases disposed of by transfer to State authorities is shown in table XXV (p. 127). In no States were more than 7 cases transferred, and only in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri were 5 or more cases transferred. In some States many cases are referred by investigating officers directly to State authorities and are

not included in these statistics.

Of the States disposing of 10 or more cases, Georgia ranked first in the proportionate use of probation, this disposition being made in 18 of the 46 Georgia cases, and in 3 other cases in combination with jail sentence. In Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Virginia probation was used in approximately one-third or more of the cases. In general, however, very few cases were so disposed of (table 71).

In 20 of the 72 cases transferred to State authorities the juvenile was under the age of 16 years. In 14 cases the juvenile was 16 years of age, in 20 cases he was 17, and in 15 cases he was 18. In 3 cases the age was not reported (table 72). Thirty-two of the 72 were arrested in the States in which they lived, 12 in contiguous States, and 13 in more distant States; in 15 of these cases the State of home residence was not reported. In the cases of the 208 juveniles placed on probation, 21 were under the age of 16 years.

Almost half the cases (47 percent) resulted in commitment to institutions. This percentage is in contrast to the very much lower proportion (8 percent) of institutional commitments in delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts reporting in 1932 (see p. 37). Ninetenths of the institutional commitments were to penal institutions, usually local jails. In 22 cases of girls and 343 cases of boys the juvenile received a jail sentence or served time in jail for nonpayment of

Table 71.—Disposition of case in States having 10 or more cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

		Cases	of Federal	juyenile offe	enders	
: · · · ÷	=	,	-	Disposition		
State and Territory	Total	Trans- ferred to State authori- ties	Probation alone or with sus- pended sentence	Probation and jail sentence	Other	Not reported
Total cases	1, 168	72	208	22	860	6
States' and Territory having 10 or more cases	1, 093	63	190	21	814	5
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia	56 46 26 27 20 41 46 10 40 11 81 39 24 10 14 35 32 12 38 62 12 12 71 15 35 27 157 157 15 21 13 45	5 3 5 2 7 1 1 4 1 1 6	16 8 2 9 5 7 18 1 5 1 25 8 4 4 4 2 8 2 1 5 17	2	33 38 21 12 13 27 24 9 29 10 48 27 16 5 11 24 23 11 32 42 12 8 61 8 27 24 141 15 12 11 12 13 14 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
States and Territory having less than 10 cases	75	9	18	1	46	1

fine. Twelve boys and one girl under the age of 16 years were committed to jail. The girl was 15 years of age, and the ages of the boys were as follows: Under 10 years, 1; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 4; 15 years, 6.

Institutions for juvenile delinquents were used in the cases of only 55 juveniles—53 boys and 2 girls. In 35 of the 55 cases commitments were made to the National Training School for Boys at Washington, and in 20, to State training schools. The number of commitments to the National Training School has been considerably reduced in recent years. The 35 boys committed to the National Training School came from Puerto Rico and 11 States, as follows: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. State training schools were used in the following 8 States: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas, and an Alaska girl was committed to a State training school.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, 306 boys were committed to this institution. The Delinquent Child, p. 441.

TABLE 72.—Sex and age of juvenile and disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

)	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders	deral juve	ile offende	ers			
Disposition of case	T	Total			Boys				Girls	rls	
	Number	Percent distri- bution	Number	Percent distri- bution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age	Age not reported	Number	Percent distri- bution	Under 16 years of age	16 to 18 years of age
Total cases	1,168		1,066		98	974	9	102		25	77
Disposition reported	1, 162	100	1,061	100	98	696	9	101	100	25	92
Transferred, dismissed, juvenile found not guilty, juvenile fined	386	33	330	31	41	286	3	56	55	15	41
Transferred to State authoritiesJuvenile released to immigration authorities	13	6 1 2 3	66 11 995	9116	17	46 11 206	3	9 2 3	9 2 7	11 3	37
Juvenile found not guilty Fine paid	208	3 - 2	20.00	7-8	5	15.8	1			1 1	
Juvenile placed on probation	1 208	18	196 53	18	17	178	1	12	12	4.63	00
National Training School for BoysState training schools	35	rs 64	35	2 3	10	25		2	2	2	
Juvenile committed to jail	2 365	31	343	32	12	330		22	22	1	21
To serve out fine	39 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	m - 0 m 4	32 23 23 38 11 38	87646	000	83338	1	7 11 7	7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, penitentiary	123	I	120		1	119	1	က	က	 	က
State reformatory	7 79 20 20 17	1534	7 76 20 17	8841		6 76 20 17		3	3		(m)
Other disposition	3 25	2	19	2	10	14		1 6	9	က	es ==
					-						

¹ Includes 94 cases of boys and 7 cases of girls (3 boys and 1 girl under the age of 16 years) placed on probation under suspended sentence.

² Includes 61 cases of boys and 4 cases of girls committed to United States jails.

³ Includes 8 cases in which the court ordered deportation.

A law passed in 1930 provides that persons convicted of an offense against the United States shall be committed for such terms of imprisonment and to such types of institutions as the court may direct, to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative, who shall designate the places of confinement where the sentences of all such persons shall be served.²² Authority to make these designations has been delegated to the probation service of the Department of Justice. The earlier practice was to designate, generally, certain institutions for the care of juvenile offenders committed by Federal courts. The present policy is to make specific designation in each case. In only 41 of the 178 cases disposed of in the last half of 1932, in which the juvenile was committed to an institution other than a jail, was individual designation made. All these 41 cases were of boys. The designations were as follows:

Institution	Number of cases
National Training School for Boys	
United States reformatories	
State training schools	
United States prison camps	6
State reformatories	
United States penitentiary	1

Nearly two-fifths of the liquor cases, about one-third of the motor-vehicle cases and also of other cases, but only 10 percent of the immigration cases, were transferred or dismissed, or the juvenile was found not guilty, or fined, as table 73 shows. The percentages placed on probation did not vary greatly as to type of offense, except for immigration cases of which only 2 percent resulted in probation. The boy or girl was committed to an institution for juvenile delinquents in 11 percent of the motor-vehicle cases but in only 3 percent of the liquor cases. It was to be expected that few of the immigration cases would result in commitments to institutions for long-time care.

In 80 percent of the immigration cases the juvenile was committed to jail, as was the case in 29 percent of the liquor cases, 19 percent of other cases, and only 8 percent of motor-vehicle cases. The small proportion of jail commitments in motor-vehicle cases was accompanied by a very high percentage of commitment to other penal institutions, 26 percent of these cases, as compared with 6 percent of the liquor cases, being disposed of in this way. Combining jail commitments and sentences to penal institutions of other types gives the following results:

Type of case	commitment to jails and other penal institutions
All casesLiquor cases	
Motor-vehicle cases	3 5
Immigration cases Other cases	

^{22 46} Stat. 326; Supp. No. VI to U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 753-F.

Table 73.—Disposition of case and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders disposed of by Federal author-ities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	5	WITHESS .	13	13	13	
		Offense	not re- ported	13	13	74 2
		Other laws	Percent distribu- tion		100	29 23 8 19 17 17
		Other	Number	223	221	2 65 8 118 8 8 8 8
enders—	olation of	Immigration Act	Percent distribu- tion		100	10 2 80 80 6
Cases of Federal juvenile offenders—	Offense charged—Violation of	Immigra	Number	177	176	18 4 141 4 10
f Federal j	Offense ch	Vehicle t Act	Percent distribu- tion		100	36 11 8 8 26
Cases o		Motor-Vehicle Theft Act	Number	180	178	64 33 119 15 47
		r laws	Percent distribu- tion		100	39 21 29 6 6
		Liquor laws	Number	562	192	219 117 18 165 165 7
		tal	Percent distribu- tion	1	100	33 18 31 11 2
		Total	Number	1, 168	1, 162	386 208 55 365 123 26
q		Disposition of case		Total cases	Disposition reported	Transferred, dismissed, juvenile found not guilty, juvenile fined

¹ Percent distribution not shown as number of cases was less than 50.
2 Includes 7 Mann Act cases (girls), 1 of which was transferred to State authorities and 6 were dismissed.
3 Includes 1 Mann Act case in which the girl was placed on probation.
4 Includes 8 deported by court order.

Term of probation

In all but 3 of the 169 probation cases in which the term of probation was reported, definite periods were specified, ranging from under 1 month to 5 years. In 3 cases (all boys) the juvenile was placed on probation during minority. In administrative practice, however, probation periods are flexible and by order of the court may be terminated before or extended beyond the expiration of the period originally specified, provided, however, that the period of probation plus any extension may not exceed 5 years.²³

The probation periods in the 166 cases for which terms other than

minority were specified were as follows:

Term of probation	Number of cases	Term of probation	Numbes of caser
Total		2 years3 years	48 18
Less than 6 months	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$	4 years5 years	1 41

Term of commitment to juvenile institutions

In the cases of the 35 boys committed to the National Training School for Boys, 5 were committed for minority, and the term of commitment of 1 was not reported. The terms of commitment of the remaining 29 were as follows: 1 year but less than 2, 15; 2 years, 7; 3 years, 3; 4 years, 3; more than 5 years, 1.

Boys in 18 cases were committed to State training schools. For 17, term of commitment was reported as follows: 1 year but less than 2, 5; 2 years, 5; 3 years, 5; 4 years, 2. Two girls were committed

to State training schools, each for a 5-year term.

Term of sentence to jails and other penal institutions

In all but 4 cases jail sentences were for less than 1 year except where there was a combined jail sentence and probation order. Approximately two-thirds of the jail sentences were for less than 3 months, the most usual period being 1 month but less than 3, as table 74 shows; but about one-third were for periods of 3 months or more.

In the cases of 123 juveniles committed to institutions for adults—reformatories, penal camps, and penitentiaries—75 were committed for periods of between 1 and 2 years. Only 17 were committed for as long as 3 years.

^{23 43} Stat. 1259; U.S. Code, Title 18, sec. 724

Table 74.—Sex of juvenile and length of sentence in cases of Federal juvenile offenders committed to penal institutions by Federal authorities, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders committed penal institutions									
Length of sentence Total cases		-	Boys							
Length of sentence	Total	Total	Com- mitted to jails	Com- mitted to reforma- tories, prison camps, and peni- tentiaries	Girls					
Total cases	488	463	343	120	1 25					
Less than 1 year	311	291	290	1	20					
Less than 5 days 5 days, less than 15 15 days, less than 1 month 1 month, less than 3 3 months, less than 6 6 months, less than 9 9 months, less than 12	30 24 32 127 62 30 6	26 22 28 121 59 30 5	26 22 28 121 59 29	1	4 2 4 6 3					
1 year, less than 2	29 13 1 6 1 1	84 29 12 1 6 1 1 15 23	11 1 4 	73 28 12 1 2 1 1 1	1 2					

¹ Includes 20 committed to jails all for less than 1 year and 3 to reformatories, 2 for 1 year but less than 2 years, and 1 for 3 years.

² Includes 22 cases of boys and 2 of girls serving out fines, no time being specified, and 1 case of boy committed to United States jail pending reference to immigration authorities.

SOURCE TABLES

Table Ia.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

Area served by court	Delinquency cases			Depe neg	Dependency and neglect cases			Special-proceed- ings cases			Cases of children discharged from supervision		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
Total cases 2	65, 274	56, 639	8, 635	23, 235	11, 889	11, 346	³ 1, 171	204	361	4 18, 737	15, 014	3, 723	
State totals: 2 Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	6, 971 11, 831	6, 411 10, 465	447 560 1, 366 337	8,807	4, 479	4, 328	332		231	2, 575 4, 780	2, 347 3, 890	228 890	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55, 687	48, 223	7, 464	19, 610	10, 104	9, 506	1, 108	188	314	15, 849	1 2, 4 63	3, 386	
Alabama: Mobile County (Mobile) California:	140	126	14	5	1	4	5	1	4	18	18		
San Diego County (San Diego)	1, 385	1, 196	189	437	227	210	57	30	27	191	144	4	
San Francisco County (San Francisco) Connecticut:	647	511	136	761	383	378	1	1		412	301	111	
Bridgeport (city)	511 711 340	650	67 61 17	71 169 93			1		1	176 95 252	171 78 247	17	
(Washington)	1, 799	1, 604	195	30 3	168	135				763	602	161	
(Miami) Georgia: Fulton County	619		109					1		35 3	250	103	
(Atlanta) Indiana:		1, 074	190										
Lake County (Gary) Marion County (Indianapolis)	266 785		127	173				1	2	148	80	68	
Iowa: Polk County (Des Moines) Louisiana: Caddo Parish (Shreve-	502		187 104		146			6	6	217	153	64	
port)Orleans Parish (New	304	234	70	202	101	101			:-				
Orleans) Maryland: Baltimore	754	680	74	2 75	175	100							
(city)	3,0 60	2, 795	265	3 2 0	183	137	4		4	285	228	57	

Population according to the 1930 census.
 All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.
 Includes 606 cases for 1 court which did not report boys' and girls' cases separately.
 Includes 15,572 delinquency cases, 3,156 dependency and neglect cases. and 9 other cases.

Table Ia.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

Area served by court	Delin	quenc	y cases		endenc glect ca			eial-pro ngs cas		disc	of chi harged ervision	from
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girl
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION— Continued.												
Massachusetts: 5 Boston:												
Boston (central sec-	000	700	100							140	000	
tion) Brighton	932 59	7 96 57	136 2							449 30		
Charlestown	151	148								66	65]
Dorchester	$\frac{223}{441}$	$\begin{array}{c} 207 \\ 411 \end{array}$	16 30							65		
East Boston Roxbury	380	355	25							161 69	154 63	
South Boston	220	210	10							82		
West Roxbury	188	175	13							60	60	
Second district of Bristol (Fall River)	195	170	25							113	109	
Third district of Bris-		1.0	-0							110	103	3
tol (New Bedford)	152	145	7							88	86	:
Lawrence district (Law- rence)	155	146	9							88	87	١,
Southern Essex district	100	110]							00	01	1
(Lynn)	198	193	5							47	43	4
Springfield district (Springfield)	284	254	30							57	53	4
First district of eastern	101	201	0							0.	00	
Middlesex (Medford)	228	211	17							12 5	112	13
Third district of east-			- 1									
ern Middlesex (Cambridge)	305	275	30							142	126	16
Lowell district (Lowell)	156	142								23	21	1
Central district of Wor-	901	210	49		1					101	110	
cester (Worcester) Michigan:	361	318	43	- 						121	113	8
Kent County (Grand		İ	-					,	,	, 1	.t·	
Rapids)	549	466	83	236	121	115						
Wayne County (Detroit)	2, 678	2 394	284	748	415	333				1. 779	1, 441	338
Minnesota:	2,010	2,001	201	, 10	110	000				1, 110	1, 111	000
Hennepin County	0.40			244		4.00					F.0.7	07.4
(Minneapolis) Ramsey County (St.	940	770	170	344	181	163				775	561	214
Paul)	461	398	63	125	62	63				259	178	81
New Jersey: 5		ĭ.		,	1							
Hudson County (Jer-	1 005	005	140						1	2 52	. 207	45
sey City)	1, 025	885	140							202	, 201	45
ton)	291	263	28). 				
New York:			1							,	- 17	
Albany County (Albany)	423	354	69	394	206	188	13	2	. 11	137	126	11
Broome County (Bing-					1		10	_	,	, ,	, ,	
hamton)	176	144	32	158	66	92	1		1	3 6	32	, 4
Chautauqua County (Jamestown)	211	195	16	113	45	68	3		3	12	12	
Dutchess County		l					· ·				•	
(Poughkeepsie)	90	81	9	371	193	178	15	- 1	10	56	53	
Erie County (Buffalo) Monroe County (Ro-	715	657	58	136	68	68	27	4	23	215	202	13
chester)	167	150	17	175	89	86				147	128	19
New York (city)			782		2, 186		104	37	67	3, 193	2, 505	688
Niagara County (Ni-	158	147	11	6 9	3 8	31	5	1	5	38	38	
agara Falls) Oneida County (Utica)	248	216	32	187	84	103	13	3	10	34	33	1
Rensselaer County	,		-	1		*]		٠.	
(Troy)	190	150	40	146	70	76	1		1	11 93	8 83	3 10
Schenectady (city)Suffolk County (Pat-	249	224	25	91	.45	46	9	2	4	93	00	10
manoin county (1 al-	83	79	4	1	1	A				17	17	
chogue)	001											
chogue) Syracuse (city) Westchester County	241	234	7	105	50	55	7		7	81	77	4

Massachusetts and New Jersey reported only delinquency cases.

Table Ia.—Number of boys' and girls' delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by courts in 4 States, by 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932—Continued

Area served by court	Delinquency cases			Depe neg	Dependency and neglect cases			Special-proceed- ings cases			Cases of children discharged from supervision		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. Ohio:											:		
Franklin County (Columbus)	1,316	1, 106	210	418	226	192	11	9	2				
Hamilton County(Cincinnati)	2, 418	1, 951	467	344	168	176	25	1	24	252	207	45	
Mahoning County (Youngstown)	2, 110	1, 825	285	137	69	68	1	1					
Montgomery County (Dayton) Oregon: Multnomah	493	315	178	266	131	135	3	1	2	211	144	67	
County (Portland) Pennsylvania:	839	731	108	423	219	204	28	7	21	396	270	126	
Allegheny County .(Pittsburgh) Berks County (Read-	794	639	155	705	351	354							
ing) Fayette County	74	59	15	28	13	15	4	4		3		3	
(Uniontown)	34	28	6	10	4	6	1		1	2	2		
(Norristown) Philadelphia (city and	76	73	3	29	11	18	1	1					
county)South Carolina: Green- ville County (Green-	6, 711	5, 898	813	2, 966	1, 545	1, 421	606	(6)	(6)	976	645	331	
ville)Utah: Third district (Salt	80	69	11	53	23	30	2	1	1	50	4 5	5	
Lake City) Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	953 869	776 721	167 148	171 180	82 103	89 77	21 1	10 1	11 	327 238	271 211	56 2 7	
Pierce County (Ta- coma)	214	157	57	161	84	77	13	7	6				
Spokane County (Spokane)	628	546	82	201	91	110	17	10	7				
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County (Milwaukee)	3, 730	3, 133	597	960	499	461	7	5	2	1, 237	851	386	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	9, 587	8, 416	1, 171	3, 625	1, 785	1, 840	63	16	47	2, 888	2, 551	337	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 7	4, 139	2, 609 3, 609 2, 198	496 530 145	1, 695 1, 930	807 978	888 952	31 32	10 6	21 26	967 1, 132 789	757 1, 034 760	210 98 29	

Table Ib.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932

Area served by court	Delin- quency cases	Depend- ency and neglect cases	Special- proceedings cases	Cases of children discharged from super vision
Alabama: Clarke County Escambia County Etowah County	3 20	25 6 4		6

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

⁶ Not separately reported.
⁷ Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000

Table Ib.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932—Continued

Area served by court	Delin- quency cases	Depend- ency and neglect cases	Special- proceedings cases	Cases of children discharged from super- vision
onnecticut:				
Andover (town) ² Ansonia (city) Ashford (town) Barkhamsted (town) Beacon Falls (town) Berlin (town)		1		
Ansonia (city)	24	7		17
ASHIOTU (10WH)		2		
Beacon Falls (town)	1			
Berlin (town)		1		
Bethel (town)		1		
Branford (town)	16			6
Bloomfield (town) Branford (town) Bristol (city) Brooklyn (town)	85	29		71
Brooklyn (town)		1		
Canaan (town)		9		
Cheshire (town) ²	1	6		
Chester (town) ²				
Coventry (town) Danbury (city)	2	1 .		
Danbury (city)	39	•		
Darlen (town)	112			
Darien (town) Derby (city) Durham (town) East Hampton (town)	113	4		
East Hampton (town)				
East Lyme (town) East Hartford (town)	1	1		
East Hartford (town)	296 1			
East Haven (town) East Windsor (town) ²	3	1		
Enfield (town)	43	10		
Essex (town)		1		
Fairfield (town)	26			
Farmington (borough)	4			
Greenwich (town)	59			20
Groton (town)	9			4
Guilford (town)2				
Haddam (town) Hamden (town)	12	_		
Hebron (town)	12	_		
Killingly (town)		5		
Manchester (town)		4		
Meriden (city)	51	8		
Middlebury (town) Middletown (city)	. 58	7		
Milford (town)	7			
Naugatuck (borough)	20	4		22 79
New Britain (city) New Canaan (town)	387	20		
Newington (town) ²				
New London (city)	271	17		53
New Milford (town)	10			
Newtown (town) Norfolk (town)	1			
North Stonington (town)		2		
North Stonington (town) Norwalk (city)	260	48		80
Norwich (city) Norwich (town) ²	77	36		30
Norwich (town)		1		
Old Lyme (town)	i	i		
Orange (town)	4	5		l .
Oxford (town)		9 9		
Plainfield (town)	4			
Plainville (town) Plymouth (town)		3		
Portland (town)		8		1 .
Putnam (city)	23	21		
Rockville (city)	11 1	3 2		
Salisbury (town)	22	3		19
Sharon (town)		3		
Shelton (city)	10	3		İ
Shelton (city)	5	8		
South Windsor (town)	1	2		
Sprague (town)Stafford Springs (borough)		2		
	11	10		

Table Ib.—Area of court jurisdiction and number of delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special-proceedings cases disposed of, and number of cases of children discharged from supervision by 199 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population in 1932—Continued

		Depend-		Cases of
Area served by court	Delin- quency cases	ency and neglect cases	Special proceedings cases	from super-
				vision
Connecticut—Continued. Stamford (city)	207	48		49
Stonington (town)				3
Stratford (town)	2 9			14
Suffield (town)	5			
Thomaston (town) Thompson (town)				
Torrington (city)	20	7		6
Unionville (borough)	1	i		
Wallingford (town)	2	10		2
Washington (town)	243			
Waterford (town)	10	179		00
Watertown (town)	- 	4		l .
West Hartford (town)	138	4		5
West Haven (town)	64	17		13
Westport (town) Willimantic (city)	14 36	16		30
Winchester (town)	27	ii		18
Windsor (town)	1	5		
Windsor Locks (town)	8	1		
Wolcott (town) Woodbridge (town) Woodstock (town)		21		
Woodstock (town)	1	2		
Illinois:		-		
La Salle County				14
Rock Island County		83		36
Iowa: Johnson County	100	52	1	8
Chelsea (city)	177			108
55 courts (not separately reported)	2, 166			681
Michigan: Muskegon County	180	94		3
New York: Allegany County	40	100		
Cayuga County	46 70	128 136	2	15
Chemung County	128	163	1	
Clinton County	31	40		7
Columbia County		136	2	84
Cortland County Franklin County	10 38	50 136	6	
Fulton County.	30	45	1	21
Herkimer County	143	155	$\bar{3}$	29
Jefferson County	79	97	6	54
Lewis County	3 14	13 109	3	5 11
Ontario County	84	50	1	
Orleans County	17	10	3	13
Oswego County	69	99	6	31
Otsego County	32	129	4	11
Rockland CountySaratoga County	56 36	103 95	3	37 12
Schuyler County	1	16	i	
Sullivan County	11	32	1	11
Tioga County	21	124		3
Tompkins County Ulster County	26 72	94 49	1	21
Washington County	! 39	90	5	13
North Carolina: Buncombe County	302	115	8	217
Ohio:				00
Allen County Auglaize County	20 7 73	52 15		23
Clark County	215	63	1	46
Lake County	. 63	26		3
Pennsylvania: Lycoming CountyUtah:	18	19		
First district	180	9		25
Second district	375	6		67
Fourth district	279	14	1	119
Fifth district	90	1	2	6
Sixth district	264	27	1	84
Seventh district Eighth district	. 59 54	2		40
	U-1			1
Virginia:				
Virginia: Danville (city)	544	37		22
Virginia:	145	37 7 62		2

³ Cases are for specified area although probate court serving this area has jurisdiction over wider territory.

Table IIa.—Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	Age			Bo	ys' de	linque	ncy cas	ses		
Area served by court	under which juve- nile		<u>-</u>			Age o	f boy			
Area served by court	court has juris- diction	Total	Un- der 10 years	under	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	and	Age not re- ported
Total cases 2		56, 639	3, 313	7, 004	13, 315	21, 811	6, 963	3, 282	251	700
State totals:										
Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	17 16	3, 914 6, 411 10, 465 1, 907	$\frac{247}{622}$	588 1, 421	1, 177 2, 935	5, 162	1, 935 191	<u>-</u> 16		
Otali		1, 907			201	- 004	450	302		10
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-		48, 22 3	2, 774	5, 992	11, 417	18, 833	5, 517	2, 853	225	612
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	16	126	9	18	27	45	11	3	1	13
San Diego County San Francisco County	21 21		69	66 2 4					68 22	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	16	444	63	73	129	179				
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	16 16	323	6	42	106	169	 -			
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	17	510	35	55	112	217	73	14		
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County		598	30	111	154	300				
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	17		10							
Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	17	680	39	86	149	271	108	23	2	1
Boston: Boston (central section)	17		60	67						
Brighton Charlestown	17 17	148				36	52			
Dorchester East Boston	17 17									
RoxburySouth Boston	17	355	10	44	48	160	93			
West Roxbury	17	175	10	20	38	55	52			
Second district of Bristol Third district of Bristol				21 14		66 62				
Lawrence district	17	146	2	13	32	49	50			
Southern Essex district Springfield district	17 17			24						
First district of eastern Mid- dlesex	17	211		9	30	99	73			
Third district of eastern Mid-	17									
Lowell district Central district of Worcester	17 17			8 24						
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	17 17								3]
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	18 18									
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	16	885	51	146	261					

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.
2 All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table IIa.—Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

	Age			Во	ys' de	linque	ncy ca	ses		
	under which juve-					Age o	f boy			
Area served by court	nile court has juris- diction	Total	Un- der 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	and	Age not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. New York: Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Rensselaer County Schenectady (city) Suffolk County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	16 16 16 16 16 16 16	144 195 81 657 150 6, 584 147 216 150 224 79	7 13 8 24 4 362 9 4 7 33 4	14 75 15 886 25 30 16 28 18 34	59 53 21 194 54 1, 885 33 64 19 58 29	57 85 37 344 73 3, 307 77 118 70 93 28 120	1 12 1 9 2 45 3 38 12	3	3	93
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	18 18 18 18 18	1, 951 1, 825 315	64 81 19	150 164 35	349 372 35	630 587 101	390 299 79	342 280 43	21 17	2
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and coun-	16	59 28	4	4 5	15	32	. 1	3	3	
South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city).	16 18	776	2 41	19 76	21 111	235	155	148		
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18 18 18	157 546	7	13 40	27 79	53 150	. 29 123	24 127	2 7	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-		8, 416	539	1, 012	1, 898	2, 978	1, 446	429	26	8
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3		2, 609 3, 609 2, 198	318	548	878	1, 162	363	261		

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table IIb.—Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 i

	Age			Gi	rls' de	linque	ncy cas	ses		
Area served by court	under which juvenile		0			Age	of girl			
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	court has juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years		12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
Total cases 2		S, 635	323	488	1, 436	4, 022	1, 375	817	81	9:
State totals: 2										
Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	16 17 16 18	447 560 1, 366 337	41 10 53 5	44 30 87 11	122 92 302 46	204 244 859 110	35 184 57 90	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\\frac{3}{3} \\ 67 \end{bmatrix}$		
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-		7, 464	261	403	1, 215	3, 535	1, 169	729	78	7
Alabama: Mobile County	16	14	2	3		3	4	1		
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	21 21	189 136	12	13	14 14	45 42	45 37	43 24	16 16	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	16 16 16 17 17 17	67 61 17 195 109 190	6 6 6 6 4	4 5 1 25 7 5	20 19 3 33 24 50	37 29 13 81 51 117	1 50 18 8	1 2 3	2	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County	18 18	127 187	1	2 11	19 35	64 79 39	20 34	21 26	<u>-</u> -	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	18 17 17 16	70 74 265	8 3 2 11	5 2 3 26	15 7 15 66	32 33 124	16 17 25	5 3 10	1 1	
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton	17 17	136	1	11	25	60	39			
Charlestown Dorchester East Boston Roxbury South Boston	17 17 17 17	3 16 30 25 10	1	1 1 1	2 6 2	1 9 12 12 7	1 4 10 11 2			
West Roxbury Second district of Bristol Third district of Bristol Lawrence district	17 17 17 17	13 25 7 9 5	1	1 3 1	1 9 4 2	4 7 2 5 2	7 5 2 2			
Southern Essex district	. 17	30			4	13	13			
dlesexThird district of eastern Mid- dlesex	. 17	30		1		13	8			
Lowell district of Worcester		14 43	1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	21	10			
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	. 17	83 284	2 2	5 7	14 29	39 167	21 77	1	1	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey:	. 18	170 63	2	2	12 6	54 27	35 17	52 13	11	
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	16	140 28	9	8 4	8	105 15	1			
Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County	_ 16		8 4	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	12 4 6		3			

Population according to the 1930 census.
All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table IIB.—Age under which juvenile court has jurisdiction and age of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

•	Ago			Gi	irls' de	linque	ncy cas	ses		
Area served by court	Age under which juvenile					Age	of girl			
	court has juris- diction	Total	Under 10 years	years,	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	16 years, under 17	17 years, under 18	18 years and over	Age not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. New York—Continued. Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Schenectady (city) Suffolk County Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County	16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 18 18 18 18 18 18	9 58 17 782 11 32 40 25 4 7 72 210 467 285 178 108	29 1 	58 	3 16 5 181 4 4 1 9 1 11 28 49 28 19 18	5 37 11 506 6 27 19 12 2 7 36 78 154 103 68 40 95 12 3	1 1 1 5 	1 37 117 55 32 19	1 15 1 1 2	1
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	18	813 11 167 148	67 5 5	62 	1 154 3 27 23	513 7 51 49	2 1 43 23	31 35	1	15
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	18 18 18	57 82 597	1 6 14	1 1 26	6 10 67	27 22 190	8 20 147	10 21 143	8	2 2
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-		1, 171	62	85	221	487	206	88	3	19
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	.	496 530 145	17 40 5	30 50 5	96 100 25	208 219 60	99 57 50	36 52	2 1	8 11

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table IIIa.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of boys dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932¹

			-	Boys' de	linquenc	y cases			
				White	boys				Down
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Colored boys	Boys whose color was not re ported
Total cases 2	45, 286	36, 070	17, 796	15, 048	1, 685	628	913	9, 214	
State total: Utah 2	1, 907	1,889	1,609	232	32	14	2	18	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	42, 247	33, 494	15, 559	14, 764	1, 639	623	909	8, 751	
Alabama: Mobile County	126	69	67		2			57	
California:				0.11		4 5			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	511	1, 151 498	818 162	251 186	29 79	45 32	8 39	45 13	
Bridgeport (city)	444	429	95	322	2	9	1	15	
Hartford (city) District of Columbia	650	611	151 552	403 67	40	21 1	36	39 941	
Florida: Dade County	510	373	351	21	40	1	3	137	
Georgia: Fulton County	1, 074	425	425					649	
Indiana: Lake County	139	111	. 44	67				28	
Marion County		401	400	1				197	
Iowa: Polk County	398	348	302	44	1	1		50	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	234	116	113		3			118	
Orleans Parish	680	346	241	66	15	6	18	334	
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 795	1, 692	914	537	226	13	2	1, 103	
Michigan:	100	120	202	100				30	
Kent County Wayne County		436 1, 946	303 488	128	5 42	122	13	448	
Minnesota:	ļ ·		1						
Hennepin County	770	750	393	302	43	3	9	. 20	
Ramsey County New Jersey:	398	389	275	108		6		9	
Hudson County	885	828	227	566		33	2	57	
Mercer County		220	19	165	33	3		43	
New York: Erie County	657	613	191	399		22	1	44	
Monroe County	150	149	33	110		6		1	
New York (city)	6, 584	5, 975	1,312	4, 144	346	146	27	609	
Rensselaer County		143	95	48 159	3	8		7 9	
Syracuse (city) Westchester County	234 310	225 280	55 73	162	15	23	7	30	
Ohio:	}			1					
Franklin County	1, 106	673	589	83		1	1	433 609	
Hamilton County	1, 951 1, 825	1, 342 1, 621	1, 266 236	740	33 226	1 5	414	202	
Montgomery County	315	266	241	22		2	1	49	
Oregon: Multnomah County	731	723	530	136	33	18	6	8	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County	639	519	158	354	7			120	
Berks County		58	23	32	2		1	1	
Fayette County	28	26	18	7	1			2	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	73	59	22	37				14	
county)	5, 898	4, 138	1, 676	2, 130	4	45	283	1, 760	
South Carolina: Greenville				,					
County Utah: Third district	69	769	37 580	146	3 28	13	2	29	
Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city)		349	333	140	20	13		372	
Washington:			1						
Pierce County		147	132	11			4	10	
Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	546 3, 133	3, 036	407 1, 212	129 1, 345	413	35	31	5 97	
·	0, 100	0,000	1, 212	1, 010	110				
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3, 039	2, 576	2, 237	284	46	5	4	463	
50,000, less than 100,000		1, 412	1, 197	196	11	5	3	206	
Less than 50,000.	1, 421	1, 412	1, 197	88	35		1	257	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.
² All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table IIIb.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of girls dealt with in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 25 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

			- Gi	rls' delir	quency	cases		
				White	girls			
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parent- age	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Col- ored girls
Total cases 2	7, 427	5, 663	3, 246	1,922	330	111	54	1, 76
State total: Utah 2	337	335	262	59	9	5		
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	6, 834	5, 181	2,827	1, 866	326	109	53	1, 65
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	14	6	5		1			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	189 136	180 130	132 44	32 43	25	11 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\12 \end{vmatrix}$	
Bridgeport (city)	67 61 195	57 52 59	17 11 49	37 37 6	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array}$	2 1	1	1 13
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	109 190	63	80 - 63	3		2	1	12
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	127 187 104	105 111 82	37 106 76	64 2 6	2	4	1	,
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	70 74 265	38 24 157	38 9 77	5 44	2 35	 1	8	10
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	83 284	78 225	62 89	12 110	4 3	20	3	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	170 63	167 61	93 40	66 20	5	1	3	
New Jersey: Hudson County Mercer County	140 28	129 23	1 33	94 15	2	2		()
New York: Erie County Monroe County New York (city)	58 17 782	50 17 601	14 6 190	35 11 359	13	38	1	18
Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	40	40 7 52	26 5 7	14 2 43	2		1 	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County	210 467	147 330	132 311	8 16	1 2	4	2	1
Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	285 178 108	246 156 106	102 146 85	84 10 11	53 7	1 2	6	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County	155 15	130 15	41 7	87 6	2 2 4	- -		
Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County	6 3 813 11	6 3 495 11	1 1 187 10	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\298\end{array}$	2 1	1	7	3
Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	167 148	165 69	110 64	41 4	9	5		-
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	57 82 597	57 82 563	45 68 202	10 12 216	2 2 133	7	5	
REAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	593	482	419	56	4	2	1	1
50,000, less than 100,000Less than 50,000.	· 332 261	278 204	232 187	43	2 2	1 1	1	

Population according to the 1930 census.
 All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table IV.—Source of reference to court of delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

				De	linque	ncy cas	ses			
				Sou	rce of 1	eferen	ce to c	ourt		
Area served by court	Total	Police	School de- part- ment	Pro- ba- tion offi- cer	Other court	Social agen- cy	Parents or relatives	Other indi- vid- ual	Other source	Source not re porte
Total cases 3	52, 713	34, 400	3, 317	2, 612	466	774	4, 176	6, 688	197	
State total: Utah 3	2, 244	917	361	450	17	8	96	371	22	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	49, 081	32, 769	2, 833	2, 026.	422	743	3, 971	6, 079	168	
Alabama: Mobile County	140	53	25	3	18	1	12	27	1	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County	1,385 647	675 412	133 25	2 66	220 26	20 12	132 96	193	8 1	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	711	301 601	54 30	36 14	1	9 3	26 25	76 15	8 17	
District of Columbia	619	1, 323 236 943	98 21	110 6 58	8 4	7 16 4	232 104 65	127 146 169	5	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Laws Polk County	785	109 315 123	73 21 98	6 11 3	1 4	6 4	44 171 57	26 252 217	11	
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish		131	12	19 750	1	10	52	75		
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan:	3, 060	2, 674 377	71 26	15	1	104	143	46	1 12	
Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	2, 678	1, 944	146	21		133	178	196	57	
Hennepin County	940 461	538 343	19 5	3 1		22 12	128 15	216 85	13	
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	1, 025 291	431 188	184 22	81 8	1 2	62	55 17	209 54		 -
Erie County Monroe County New York (city)	167	579 96 4, 849	2 1 76	16 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$	9 12 58	69 31 928	38 27 1, 431	1	
Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	190 241	54 202 165	98 7 82	3		14 3 32	11 10 26	10 17 76		
Ohio: Franklin County	1, 316	782	116	118	6	25	96	161	8	
Hamilton County	2, 110 493	1, 956 1, 056 139 599	68 339 135 47	8 24 23 1	24 24 5	27 45 13 22	174 177 80 58	138 444 79 93	2 11	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County	794	264 58	102	321	2	14 1	78 7	8 2	3	
Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and	34	28 63	5	<u>i</u>	1		5 6	1		
county)South Carolina: Greenville	6, 711	5, 320	222	1		10	350	808		
CountyUtah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (eity) Washington:		51 521 505	152 55	44 78	4	5	56 39	19 155 186	5	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	628	148 486 3, 131	9 48 203	3 18 132	10 9 2	4 21	15 26 121	28 36 116	1 1 1	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	3, 632	1, 631	484	586	44	31	205	609	29	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	1,950 1,682	924 707	261 223	194 392	34 10	21 10	137 68	355 254	18 11	

Population according to the 1930 census.
All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table Va.—Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

·				Вс	ys' de	elinqu	ency	cases				
				R	eason	for re	ferenc	e to c	ourt			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases 3	56, 639 ———	24, 870	16, 115	2, 383 ——	2, 817	3, 062	3, 114	934	1, 473	407	1, 155	309
State total: ² Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	3, 914 6, 411 10, 465 1, 907	4, 312	1, 246 3, 679	749 79	229 424	37 501	135 157 666 48	90 1 2 0	402	5 48 9 75	363 198	231 75
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	48, 223	20, 978	13, 967	1, 927	2, 364	2, 789	2, 776	772	1, 194	266	1, 010	180
Alabama: Mobile County California: San Diego County	126 1, 196				24 93		86		4	1 15	38	
San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	511	319		81	28	1	41	14	5	3		
Hartford (city)	650 323 1, 604 510	257 197 910	278 71 335 131	81 2	19 10 42 49	44 1 20 40	15 5 152 33	12 2 2 8	23 4 46 8	1	1 30 9 5	_
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County	598	373	15 97 125	2	12 12 14	16	85	2	4 7 12	1 7	4 	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts: Boston:	680	342	136	14	H	9	134	7	37	5 1 1		
Boston. Boston (central section) - Brighton	57 148 207 411 355	33 71 70 174 128	38 72 149 72	13 19 17 72	8 7 9 2 50		5 2 4 14	3 4 5	1 4 4 5 11	1	13 19 30	4 4 6 7
West Roxbury Second district of Bristol Third district of Bristol Lawrence district Southern Essex district Springfield district First district of eastern Mid-	175 170 145 146 193	69 110 98 100 76	53 11 20 30 77	26 3 10 5	23 3 4 5 11		7 4 1 1 3 11	4	4 3 1 2 7	1 1 1	8 4 4 6	5 7 2 3
dlesex Third district of eastern Middlesex Lowell district Central district of Worcester.	211 275 142 318	1 33 71	28 38	36	5 3		1	3 2	21 1	3		8 7
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County Minnesota:	466	254	47	7.	5 16	 	47	10	17		 	
Hennepin County	. 398	237	54	30		8	18	18	9	3		
Hudson County Mercer County 1 Population according to the 1930		139			5 23		106				1	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table Va.—Reason for reference to court in boys' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

				Во	ys' de	elinqu	ency	cases				
				R	eason	for re	feren	ce to c	ourt			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. New York: Albany County Broome County	354 144	89	7	4	96 22 8	27 4	37 10		8		6 1 1	
Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County	195 81 657 150 6, 584	27 439 98	50 16 104 18 2, 968	12 2	9 4	36 5 376	5 4 35 13 397		12 17 22 9 260	2	3 1 5	
New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Rensselaer County Schenectady (city)	147 216 150 224	89 88 51 108	30 58 5		2 39 66 2	2	12 14 15 20	1 4 1	200 2 2 4 14		140 9 1 1	1
Suffolk County Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	79 234 310	177	51 17	10			3 8 30	-	3 10	1	1 	
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	1, 106 1, 951 1, 825 315 731	891 740	396 580 57	10 1	10 186 86	303 120 36	33 43 83 17 32	47	21 23 54 6 18	2 6	30	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County Montgomery County	639 59 28 73		2		129 3	32 3 3	68 2 5	9 2 1 1	, 12 , 3 , 2 1		1	
Philadelphia (city and county)South Carolina: Greenville	5, 898 69	1, 707 54		9	178	664	221 4	76	85	. 19	193	
Utah: Third district	776 721	392 333	128 160		42	35 27	16 36	10	10 32	r 24	34 14	
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County_	157 546 3, 133	94 205 1, 280	153	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\70\\270\end{array}$			13 11 172	1 8 106	6 41	19	3 8	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	8, 416	3, 892	2, 148	456	453	273	338	162	279	141	145	12
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	2, 609 3, 609 2, 198	1, 308 1, 497 1, 087	560 1, 206 382	54			156 133 49		54 147 78	95	27 62 56	

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table Vb.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

				Gi	rls' d	elinqu	lency	cases				
		•		R	easor	for r	eferen	ce to	court			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not re-
Total cases 3	8, 635	1, 089	742	117	867	1, 250	2, 431	1, 661	208	121	88	6
State totals: 2												
Connecticut	447	80	75	16	23 34				10 21	4	6	;
Massachusetts	560 1, 366	152 159	14 57	10	166				35	o o	13	5
New York	337	47	14	2 8	108				5.		3	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP-												
ULATION	7, 464	923	647	100	717	1, 149	2, 115	1, 425	167	91	77	5
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	14	2	1		2	1	3	3	2			
San Diego County	189 136	11	20	33	7 11	34 26	60 71	18 23	2	1	3	
San Francisco County Connecticut:	190	7		7		20						
Bridgeport (city)	67	14	8		3	6 8	25	10			1	
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	61 17	15 3	6		4 1	8	13 8		2		₁	
District of Columbia.	195	25	31	4	2	11	91	8	4	7	12	
Florida: Dade County	109	12	13		8	23	44	7		2		
Georgia: Fulton County	190	42	60		4	20	42	6	4	12		
Lake County	127	11			5	.8	40	60	1	1	1	
Marion County Iowa: Polk County	187	17 4	1 18	1	2 9	15 2	82 59	66 6	1 5		1	
Louisiana:	104	*	10		9	2	59		j.	1		
Caddo Parish	70	4	6	2	3	6	5		4	1		
Orleans Parish	74	15	6	2			39		6	1	2	
Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	265	55	45		5	21	112	20	6		1	
Boston:												
Boston (central section)	136	85	2	2		20	11		4	1		
Brighton Charlestown	3						2		 1			
Dorchester	16	3	1	1	5		2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$		- -	
East Boston	30	5			8	2		4	1			
RoxburySouth Boston	25 10	5 2			2	2 2 2	7 2	5 1	3	1		
West Roxbury	13	2	2	4	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	1		-	
Second district of Bristol	25	2		i			î	21				
Third district of Bristol	7	3						3			1	
Lawrence district Southern Essex district	9 5	4						5				- -
Springfield district	30	2					22	5		1		
First district of eastern Mid-												
dlesex Third district of eastern	17	3			3		7	4				
Middlesex	30	2	1		1	3	18		4	1		
Lowell district	14	2 3					7	3	i			
Central district of Worcester	43	15	1		3	9	3	12				
Michigan: Kent County	83	7	4	7	18	1	21	23	9			
Wayne County	284	19	1	í	50		97	81	$\frac{2}{2}$			
Minnesota:			•	1	55				-			
Hennepin County	170	24	7	2	7	16		54	1	1	9	
Ramsey County	63	8			1	2	23	29				
Hudson County	140	12	1		55	8	38 9	23	1	1	1	
Mercer County	28	9	1		3		9	4	2			

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table Vb.—Reason for reference to court in girls' delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 144 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

			-	Gi	irls' de	elinqu	iency	cases				
			·	Re	ason f	or ref	erence	to co	urt			
Area served by court	Total	Stealing	Act of carelessness or mischief	Traffic violation	Truancy	Running away	Ungovernable	Sex offense	Injury to person	Use, possession, or sale of liquor or drugs	Other reason	Reason not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION—Continued. New York: Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Niagara County Oneida County Rensselaer County Schenectady (city)	69 32 16 9 58 17 782 11 32 40 25 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 1 2 3	 1	35 8 2 4 	7 4 10 5 248 5 4	5 239 5 11 4 6	5 3 11 6 77	 1 1 23 3 1	1	6	50
Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	7 72 210 467 285 178 108	20 39 32 14 18	7 17 48 30 7	11 11	25 26 16 55 32 4	16 105 31 38 16	57	19 88 102 54 48 36	3 2 17 2	5	1 17 6 2 3	
Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia(cityandcounty) South Carolina: Greenville	155 15 6 3 813	3 2			43 34	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 3 \\ \hline & 1 \\ & 220 \end{array} $	36 1 2 2 228	8 2	4 16	10	 3	
CountyUtah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County	11 167 148 57	3 24 15	7 18	4 2 1	62 14	17 25 10	7 25 24 7	1 20 15 30	26	5 9	2	
Spokane CountyWisconsin: Milwaukee CountyAREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000	82 597	10 51	12 56	1 16	8 62	13 53	11 141	22 201	5		1	
POPULATION 50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	1, 171 496 530 145	83 69 14	21 67	17 4 6 7	71	101 49 49 3	316 133 123 60	100 106	7 30 4	23 6	5 5 1	

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table VI.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 19321

				Deling	uency (eases			
			Dete		are over pecified		or long	er in	detention
Area served by court	Total	No detention care	Boarding home or other family home	Detention home 3	Other institution	Jail or police sta- tion 3	Other place of care	Place of care not reported	No report as to det
Total cases 8	52, 713	32, 035	357	12, 911	4, 608	1, 237	278	2	1, 28
ate total: Utah 5	2, 244	1, 923	8	123	17	76	92		
ATION OR MORE POPU-	49, 081	29, 191	333	12, 642	4, 544	1, 096	9	2	1, 20
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	140	59		69		6			
San Diego County San Francisco County	1, 385 647	1, 034 331	1	302 304	2	42 9			
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County Indiana:	511 711 1, 799 619 1, 264	376 439 1, 432 555 787	1	129 104 366 	5 1 8 8 3	51 1	3		1
Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana: Caddo Parish	266 785 502	144 158 308 129	1 6 1	111 622 171 29	1	9 2 17 9			<u>1</u>
Orleans Parish	754 3, 060 549 2, 678	334 2, 832 338 1, 072	1 4 3 17	200 1, 576	411 215 4 10	1			
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey:	940 461	727 306	38 2		1 55	165 98			
Hudson County Mercer County New York:	1, 025 291	585 267	1	437	$\frac{1}{24}$				
Erie County	715 167 7, 366 190 241 382	470 81 3, 932 104 59 221	237 1 2	178	7 85 3, 388 54 2 155	1 1 1	2		
Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	1, 316 2, 418 2, 110 493 839	522 738 1, 201 311 542	7	491 1, 664 841 120 120	36 4 3 44	254 1 67 58 117	1	2	
Allegheny County	794 74 34 76	14 27 13 16		410	1 2	1 21 1			3

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.
² Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.
³ Includes a few cases of children cared for part of the time in jails or police stations and part of the time elsewhere.

Includes a few cases of children held in more than 1 place of care but in places other than detention homes, jails, or police stations.

All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more

population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table VI.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 42 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

				Deling	uency (eases			
			Dete	ntion ca	are over pecified	night o	or long	er in	detention
Area served by court	Total	No detention care	Boarding home or other family home	Detention home	Other institution	Jail or police sta- tion	Other place of care	Place of care not re- ported	No report as to det
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU- LATION—Continued. South Carolina: Greenville County_ Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington:	80 943 869	60 783 427	1 4	123 374	11 2	16 20 58			3 2 8
Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	214 628 3, 730	92 391 1, 924		87 201 1,773	1	34 35			1 33
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	3, 632	2, 844	24	269	64	141	269		21
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	1, 950 1, 682	1, 500 1, 344	6 18	255 14	37 27	72 69	69 200		11 10

Table VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 166 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	Delinquency cases					
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial			
Total cases 2	65, 274	44, 643	20, 631			
State totals: 2						
Connecticut	4, 361	2, 377	1, 984			
Massachusetts	6, 971	6, 971				
New York	11, 831	11, 820	11			
Utah	2, 244	1, 020	1, 224			
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	55, 687	37, 845	17, 842			
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	140	140				
	1, 385	624	761			
San Diego CountySan Francisco County	647	647	,01			
Connecticut:	0	02.				
Bridgeport (city)	511	238	273			
Hartford (city)	711	343	368			
New Haven (city)	340	340				
District of Columbia	1, 799	1, 160	639			
Florida: Dade County	619	315	304			
Georgia: Fulton County	1, 264	1, 264				
Indiana:	266	168	98			
Lake County	785	697	93 88			
Marion County		217	285			
TUWA. I UIA OUUIILY	002	211	200			

Population according to the 1930 census.
 All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table VII.—Manner of handling delinquency cases disposed of by the courts in 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 166 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

	Delinquency cases				
Area served by court	Total	Official	Unofficial		
AREAS WITH 100,000 or MORE POPULATION—Continued.					
Louisiana: Caddo Parish	304	246	58		
Orleans Parish	754	754			
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	3,060	3,06 0			
Massachusetts:	İ	•			
Boston:	020	020			
Boston (central section)	932 59	932 59			
Charlestown	151	151			
Dorchester	223	223			
East Boston	441	441			
Roxbury	380	380			
South Boston West Roxbury	$\begin{bmatrix} 220 \\ 188 \end{bmatrix}$	220 188			
Second district of Bristol	195	195			
Third district of Bristol	152	152			
Lawrence district	155	155			
Southern Essex district	198	198			
Springfield district First district of eastern Middlesex	284 228	284 228			
Third district of eastern Middlesex	305	305			
Lowell district	156	156			
Central district of Worcester	361	361			
Michigan:					
Kent County	549	549			
Wayne County	2, 678	2, 678			
Hennepin County	940	940			
Ramsey County	461	461			
New Jersey:	İ				
Hudson County	1, 025	1,025			
Mercer County	291	291			
New York: Albany County	423	423			
Broome County	176	176			
Chautauqua County	211	211			
Dutchess County	_90	_80			
Erie County	715	715			
Monroe County New York (city)	167 7, 366	167 7, 366			
Niagara County	158	158			
Oneida County	248	248			
Rensselaer County	190	190			
Schenectady (city)	249	249			
Suffolk CountySyracuse (city)	83 241	83 241			
Westchester County	382	372	10		
Ohio:	552	0.2	1		
Franklin County	1, 316	470	846		
Hamilton County	2, 418	88	2, 330		
Mahoning County Montgomery County	2, 110 493	374 169			
Oregon: Multnomah County	839	169	324 670		
Pennsylvania:	000	103	1		
Allegheny County	794	· 794			
Berks County	74	74			
Fayette County	34 76	29 76			
Montgomery County	6, 711	1,658	5, 053		
South Carolina: Greenville County	80	57	23		
Utah: Third district	943	364	579		
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	869	869			
Washington:	01.4	100	00		
Pierce CountySpokane County	$\begin{array}{c c}214\\628\end{array}$	126 212	88 416		
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	3, 730	842	2, 888		
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	9, 587	6, 798	2, 789		
-					
50,000, less than 100,000	3, 105	1, 780			
Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	4, 139	2,675	1, 464		
TAT GOOD OF THE TATE OF THE TA	2, 343	2, 343			

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table VIIIA.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, in 1932 tion, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 to 1932.

		Disposi- tion not reported						1 1	1					
		5	4, 633		1.650	1,020	4,010	1	258	4	89 5 331	264		
			Other disposi-	tion of case	2, 201		111	129	1,889		91	19 53	17 39	4113
		of court	Resti- tution,	fine, or costs ordered	1, 643		83	340 266	923			2	19 8	9
Boys' delinquency cases	ervision c	Referred without commitment to—	Agency or indi- vidual	757		43	15	685		6	21	27 12 1	17	
	y cases	ınder sup	Referred withou commitment to-	Insti- tution	277		26	30	251		1	18	4 1 4	
	Child not kept under supervision of court	ted to—	Agency or indi- vidual	320		13	133	275	2	11	က	1 2 1	7	
	Child 1	Committed to-	Insti- tution	4, 195		202	734	3, 648	54	15	119	60 13 282	34 80 34	
			Case dis-	or ad- justed	23, 314		1,915	4, 383	20, 507	20	593	205 340	577 226 39	14 72 228
		Child kept under super- vision of court	Under tempo-	rary care of an in- stitution	575		1	5	475	9	40		47	∞ m
			opt under ion of cou	Agency or indi-	vidual super- vising	630		42	43	505		4	1 1 5	280 280 1
	Child k		officer super- vising	18, 091		1,460	3,953	15, 054	43	185	175	526 526 151 375	39 162 121	
		Total		56, 639		3,914	10, 465 1, 907	48, 223	126	1, 196	444	1, 604 510 1, 074	139 598 398	
	Area served by court						State totals: 2 Connecticut	New York	AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	Alabama: Mobile County	San Diego CountySan Francisco County	Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	District of Columbia————————————————————————————————————	Lake County————————————————————————————————————

Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	2, 795	69	24	N	2,009	41 152 373	112	24	147	7 16 50	m-100	10 255	
Boston: Boston (central section)Brighton	796	414			∞ ∞ ≂	7	1			410	400	328	
Dorchester East Boston	207 411	27. 22.			* 4 4 5					3 ∞ 4	o 44 65	122	
Roxbury South Boston	355 210	169			51	15.0	-			· C (6)	n-4	106	
West Roxbury	175	75	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		33	41.))	51.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Third district of Bristol	145	141			4 67	10 4				5	→	11	
Lawrence district	146	101	1		25	17			1	87	4, 0	20	
Springfield district	254	123			 	19	2			22	7 [92	
First district of eastern Middlesex.	211	129			13	2;				6		48	
Third district of eastern Middlesex	275	146	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	32	4 5	1		!		က	99	
Central district of Worcester	318	127			7 %	10	1			<u>-</u>	3	148	
Michigan:	9		1	i	,	8	,				•	•	
Kent County Wayne County	466 2. 394	181	17	2	159 469	39 271	7				27	314	
Minnesota:				7					 		. (
Hennepin CountyRamsey County	398	263 275		165 42	44 57	32 14		12		8	∞ νο	244	
New Jersey:	0 0	173		c	686	218	19	-	-	o o	ĸ		-
Tercer (263	229	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 m	707	83	77	1	-	60		• ∞	1
New York:	7 10	113			130	5					Č	È	
Broome County	144	78			327	73 73	35				C7	. S	
Chautauqua County	195	9	14	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	62	14	6			6	7	80	
Eria County	81 657	49 239	16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	77.6	34	46	-06	×	~ =	15	4 5	
Monroe County		95	1		35	17	1	1		1	<u>'</u>	2	
New York (city)	6, 584	2, 434	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3, 069	399	4 -	4	က	238	40	392	
Oneida County	216	40 61	1		120	228	-			0		14.	
Rensselaer County	150	31	17		98	13	22	က	-		100	œ	
Suffolk County	477 79	17	11 4		34 34	17	 21 TC			0	3	2	
Syracuse (city)	234	181	9		91	19	, 4₁		1		5	3 ∞	
Westchester County	310	202	<u>ლ</u>		29	11	9		5	9	15		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Population according to the 1930 census.
 All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table VIIIA.—Disposition of boys' delinquency cases by the courts of 4 States, 68 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more popula-tion, and 154 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 —Continued

		Case held open tion not truncher reported	action	15 95 26 26 14 40 40 55 55 19 17	88 133 402	
		Other v		812 812 813 813 813 813 813	123 138 51	
	f court	Resti- tution,	fine, or costs ordered	8 61 10 6 65 65 65 65	217 380 123	
Boys' delinquency cases	Child not kept under supervision of court	Referred without commitment to—	Agency or indi- vidual	295 295 355 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 356 35	25	
	under sup	Referred withou commitment to-	Insti- tution	25 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	22	
	not kept 1	tted to—	Agency or indi- vidual	0004H 80 40 10	28 11 6	
	Child	Committed to-	Insti- tution	25 61 10 110 110 299 299 299 299 60 60 67 67	161 208 178	
		Case dis- missed		681 1, 238 128 301 301 4, 147 4, 147 2, 133 2, 295 2, 133	1, 063 1, 463 281	
	r super- ırt	Under tempo-	rary care of an in- stitution	11 13 14 14 4 4 4 35	92	
	Child kept under supervision of court	ept under sion of cou	Agency or indi-	vidual super- vising	4 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	110
		Proba-	super- vising	242 286 293 288 288 284 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	788 1,092 1,157	
	1	Total		1, 106 1, 951 1, 825 315 731 639 598 77 776 776 776 731 8, 416	2, 609 3, 609 2, 198	
		Area served by court		Areas with 100,000 or More Population—Con. Ohio: Franklin County— Hamilton County— Mahoning County— Montgomery County— Berks County— Fayette County— Philadelphia (city and county)— Philadelphia (city and county)— Routh Carolina: Greenville County— Virginia: Norfolk (city)— Virginia: Norfolk (city)— Washington: Pierce County— Spokane County— Wisconsin: Milwaukee County— Spokane County— Spokane County— Spokane County— Spokane County— Spokane County— Spokane County— Wisconsin: Milwaukee County—	50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

						Girls' d	Girls' delinquency cases	y cases	ı				
		Child 1	Child kept under super- vision of court	r super- art		Child	Ohild not kept under supervision of court	ınder sup	crvision o	f court			
Area served by court	Total	Proba- tion	Agency or indi-	Under tempo- rary	Case dis-	Committed to-	ted to—	Referred withou commitment to	Referred without commitment to—	Restitu-	Other	Case held open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		officer super- vising	vidual super- vising	care of an in- stitu- tion	missed or ad- justed	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs ordered	sition of case	action	
Total cases 2	8, 635	2, 777	122	257	2, 645	1, 194	197	108	265	83	406	280	
State totals: ¹ Connecticut. Massachusetts. New York. Utah.	447 560 1, 366 337	91 305 624 109	13 4	1 1 6	186 72 329 155	80 79 281 20	5 17 49 2	7	27	4.6	32 2 17 21	01 08 01 01	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	7, 464	2, 500	108	228	2, 280	196	179	86	222	38	341	502	-
Alabama: Mobile County. California: San Diego County. San Francisco County. Connecticut: Bridgeport (city). Hartford (city). Now Haven (city). District of Columbia. Florida: Dade County. Indiana: Lake County. Marion County.	189 136 136 67 61 195 190 190 197 127	11 79 111 122 111 123 65 112 123 65 114 124 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	26	14 2 6	2 50 100 2 100 2 100 2 100 0 1	111 17 17 18 15 17 17 17 17	23 23 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20 20 3	12 12 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14		51 22 24 852	29 7 78 75 75 75	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

٠						Girls' d	Girls' delinquency cases	y cases					
		Child k	Child kept under super vision of court	r super- irt		Child	Child not kept under supervision of court	ınder sup	ervision o	f court			
Area served by court	Total	Proba- tion	Agency or indi-	Under tempo- rary	Case dis-	Committed to	ted to—	Referred without commitment to—	without nent to—	Restitu- tion,	Other	Case held open without	Disposi- tion not reported
		officer super- vising	vidual super- vising	care of an institution	missed or ad- justed	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	Insti- tution	Agency or indi- vidual	fine, or costs ordered	sition of case	action	
OPULATION—CO	70	9	10	ಣ	71	15	6	1		℃	9-	25	0 0 0
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	265	22		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	108	72	103	110	1) F4	1 1	4	8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Boston (central section)Brighton.	136	105			9	4				2		22	
Dorchester East Boston	30	15			ကတ	7 7 7	2					4	
South Boston	10 25	10			F- 14	-676						~ ⊣ ¢	
Second district of Bristol Third district of Bristol	25	17 6			မ	1 1						200	
Southern Essex district	9240	100				. හ අ	1 1 5 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						
First district of eastern Middlesex.	30	11161			0880	∞ 67 ⊢1	2					9 64 64	
Lowell district	 14 43	27			4	rO rO	4			1		9	
Kent County	284	15		17	47	4						33	
Hennepin County	170	20 20		57 28	10	10 1 0						29	0 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1

3 7 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 42 6 0 16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17 16 16 8	26 32 20
4		1 15 60 7 23 7 7 23	88	8 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33 65 1
2 2			∞	100	45 32 4
1		85 19 16 16	6	5	43 19
		œ€40		<u> </u>	10
1 13 13	0-21	0 0040	1 1 48	2	18
చ్య గాచశు	20 H B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	288 150 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	35 1 2 72 3	9 4 16 17 50	711 117 39
37 22 24	152 152 16 16 17 7	28 183 28 28 28	379	103 28 12 31 251	365 152 194 19
		13 6 6 7 7 7 7	11	æ	29
3		11 2		8 8	14
33 20 13 9	182 482 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28222	114	30 57 10 4 235	277 142 81 54
140 28 69 32 32 16 9	821 82 1 83 1 25 4 7 5 1 5 5 4 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	210 467 285 178 108	155 15 6 813 813	167 148 67 82 82	1, 171 496 530 145
New Jorsey: Hudson County Morcer County New York: Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County	Erie County————————————————————————————————————	Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	Allegheny County— Berks County— Fayette County— Montgomery County— Philadelphia (city and county)— South Carolina: Greenville County—	Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	50,000, less than 100,000 Population

* Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table IX.—Color, nativity, and parent nativity of children dealt with in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

			De	pe nd en c ;	y and ne	glect cas	ses		
	,			White c	hildren				Chil-
Area served by court	Total	Total	Native, native parent- age	Native, foreign or mixed parentage	Native, parent- age not re- ported	For- eign born	Nativ- ity not re- ported	Col- ored chil- dren	dren whose color was not re- ported
Total cases 2	19, 273	16, 536	10, 210	5, 113	805	250	158	2, 735	2
State total: Utah 2	230	229	170	39	19	1	 	1	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION	18, 133	15, 464	9, 307	4, 966	784	249	158	2, 667	-
Alabama: Mobile County California:	5	4	4					1	
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	437 761	396 673	302 307	69 277	12 51	10 15	$\frac{3}{23}$	41 88	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	169 303 702	66 142 137 663 284	20 42 129 625 284	44 94 4 29	1 6 4 9	1		5 27 166 39 64	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	173 260	142 211 252	86 192 235	47 1 14	5 1 1	3	1 17 1	31 49 26	
Caddo Parish	202 275 320	166 198 254	166 121 134	13 34	18 84		46 2	36 77 66	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	236 748	229 658	180 274	38 298	8 45	2 20	1 21	7 90	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	344 125	341 118	181 110	65 8	91	4		3 7	
Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County		133 174 3, 681 146 103 489	73 134 1,541 128 59 203	56 33 1,918 18 40 240	6 61 1 27	3 1 152 3 17	1 9 2	3 1 549 2 43	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	418 344 137 266	340 211 128 220 416	305 175 82 204 329	24 24 21 15 58	10 10 13 27	2	1 12 2	78 133 9 46 7	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County Montgomery County	705	609 28 8 29	375 23 7 25	209 4 1 4	25		1	96 1	
Philadelphia (city and county)	2, 966	2, 178	1, 188	943	25	11	11	788	
CountyUtah: Third districtVirginia: Norfolk (city)	53 171 180	49 170 129	48 117 111	36 14	1 16 4	1		4 1 51	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	161 201	156 200 933	150 184 454	16 253	1 221	2	1 3	4 1 27	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	1, 140	1, 072	903	147	21	1		68	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000		722 350	603	107	12	1		35 33	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

²All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table X.—Reason for reference to court of children in families represented in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	Famil	lies repre	sented in	depende	ency and	l neglect	cases
		R	eason for	referenc	e of chil	d to cour	t
Area served by court	Total	With- out ad- equate care or support from parent or guard- ian	Aban- don- ment or de- sertion	Abuse or cruel treat- ment	Living under condi- tions injuri- ous to morals	Physically handicapped and in need of public care	reason
Total cases 2	10, 664	8, 128	503	292	924	812	
State total: Utah 2	123	91	10	9	9	4	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	10, 044	7, 714	481	266	852	726	
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	4	1		2	1		
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	268 382	135 325	11 7	41 4	70 45	11 1	
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	83 166	35 49 150 307 163	8 8 7 3	1 1 5 25 8	7 24 3 7 24	1 20 1	
Indiana: Lake County Marion County Lowa: Polk County	120 150 199	78 146 118	7 14	5 6	14 4 6	16 55	
Louisiana: Caddo Parish Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	142 201 203	110 186 174	2 12 11	10 1 2	12 2 9	86	
Michigan: Kent County Wayne County	124 396	116 393	$rac{1}{2}$	1	3 1	3	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County	205 70	197 70	6		2		
New York: Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Rensselaer County Syracuse (city) Westchester County	91 75	15 77 1, 985 53 11 103	17 6	1 1 18 2	8 6 167 3 9 17	72 1 9 27 55 279	
Ohio: Franklin County Hamilton County Mahoning County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	259 194 102 145 260	167 133 69 108 212	13 6 4 8 3	11 9 2 4 8	39 20 5 19 32	29 23 22 6 5	
Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Berks County Fayette County Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville County Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city)	319 19 10 12	307 5 4 10 1,016 14 67 51	235 5 9	51 3 51	1 3 101 7 2 39	7 9 5 27	
Washington: Pierce County Spokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	128	105 104 345	5 2 49	1 9 26	4 17 117	13 4 9	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION 50,000, less than 100,000Less than 50,000	620 439 181	287 127	22 14 8	26 20 6	72 47 25	86 71 15	

Population according to the 1930 census.

All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the Loup total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table XI.—Place of care of child pending hearing or disposition in dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts in 1 State, 40 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 26 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 i

		D	ependenc	y and ne	glect cas	es	
			Detention	on care er in spe	overnig	ght or ace	No re-
Area served by court	Total cases	No de- tention care	Board- ing home or other family home	Detention home ²	Other insti- tution	Other place of care or place not re- ported ³	port as to deten- tion care
Total cases 4	19, 273	11, 645	861	1, 308	4, 717	22	720
State total: Utah 4	230	133	42	3	49	3	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION.	18, 133	10,630	810	1, 272	4, 691	16	714
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia:	5			5			
San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut:	437 761	362 722	3	12 38	59 1		:
Bridgeport (city) Hartford (city)	71 169	49 65	5 3	5 57	12 11		3:
District of Columbia	303	282	12	20	$\frac{1}{28}$		
Florida: Dade County Georgia: Fulton County	$702 \\ 348$	660 283	13	61	1		
Indiana:	010	200			_		
Lake County	173	106	5	54	7	1	
Marion County	260	160		14	45		4
Iowa: Polk County Louisiana:	278	152	20	91	15		
Caddo Parish	202	77	5	30	2		8
Orleans Parish	275	174	10		91		
Maryland: Baltimore (city)	320	270	20		26	1	
Michigan:	000	104	40	62	10		
Kent County	$\frac{236}{748}$	124 416	$\begin{array}{c c} 40 \\ 246 \end{array}$	34	50	1	
Minnesota:	110	110					
Hennepin County	344	238	95		9		
Ramsey County	125	72	41		11	1	
New York: Erie County	136	102	29		5		
Monroe County	175	75	9		91		
New York (city)	4, 230	907			3, 300		2
Rensselaer County	146	116			21		
Syracuse (city)	105	74		29	$\frac{2}{12}$		
Westchester County Ohio:	532	424	95		12		
Franklin County	418	339	19	35	19	5]
Hamilton County	344	221	14	5	94		
Mahoning County		87	7	29	13		
Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County	266	197 345	6 41	58 12	5 15	2	
Pennsylvania:	423	343	41	12	10		
Allegheny County	705			221	5	2	4'
Berks County	28	12	2		6		
Fayette County	10	7	11		$\frac{2}{4}$	1	
Montgomery County Philadelphia (city and county)	29 2, 966	2, 331	11 8	5	$62\overline{2}$		
South Carolina: Greenville County	53	51			1	1	
Utah: Third district	171	86	35	3	47		
Virginia: Norfolk (city)	180	95	24	27	33	1	
Washington: Pierce County	161	142	1	14	4		
Spokane County		142		50	4		
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County		646		301	7		
Areas with Less Than 100,000 Population.	1	1, 015	51	36	26	6	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	757 383	676 339	27 24	25 11	19 7	4 2	

Population according to the 1930 census.

Includes cases of children cared for part of the time in detention homes and part of the time elsewhere, but excludes cases of children also held in jails or police stations.

Includes 2 children cared for in jail or police station (1 in Multnomah County, Oreg., and 1 in Fayette County, Pa.), 15 cases of children cared for in other places, and 5 cases in which the place was not reported.

All figures for the State for which a total is given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

TABLE XII.—Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 3 States, 49 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 128 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932.

Child kept under supervision of court
Total Proba-
officer super- vising
23, 235 3, 341
1, 108 8, 807 230 29
19, 610 3, 028
437 102 761 35
71 169 303 702 746 348

Population according to the 1930 census.

All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table XII.—Disposition of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by the courts of 3 States, 49 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 128 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

		Case held open without further	action	6	1	36 117 2	80	6	28 9	□ E 64	16
		Other	tion of case	10	3 -	9	က	7	2 6 1 1 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	36	10
	f court	without lent to-	Agency or indi- vidual	30	18	75			10	99	10
	ervision o	Referred without commitment to—	Institu- tion	17	2		1		65 54 36 46	24 83 44 5	45
cases	Child not kept under supervision of court		Individ- ual	9,	704 \$ 1	39	40	ĦĦ	11 12 13 13	4	18
Dependency and neglect cases	not kept	Committed to-	Agency			1 6 107	13	95 36	212 36 36	47 9 3 18	149
endency ar	Child	Соп	Institu- tion	83	84 71	20 34 66	18	17	104 5 8 8	925	117
Dep		Case dis-	or ad- justed	17	61	37 29 69	167	47	161 6 1 142 4	1,952 35 27	13
	pervision	Under tempo-	rary care of an in- stitution	T;	151 32	8	26 6	Ď			
	Child kept under supervision of court	Agency or indi-	vidual super- vising	40	<u>စ</u> ာ	20	17 454	175 64	34 46	19	23
	Child kep	Proba-	officer super- vising	∞;	72	28	99	00		1, 249	31
		Total		173	278	202 275 320	236	344 125	394 158 113 371 136	4, 230 69 187 146	105 105 532
		Area served by court		AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Con. Indiana: Lake County	Iowa: Polk County	Orleans Parish Maryland: Baltimore (city)	Michigan: Kent County	Hennepin County	Albany County	Monroe County. New York (city). Niagara County. Oneida County. Rensselaer County.	Suffolk County Syracuse (city) Westchester County

9 37 21		19 9	\$25 60 80	342	111 231
23 9 10 16		010	17	395	153 242
80 12 30 70 27		113	22 24 33	169	70 99
64 00		13	30	379	226 153
4 6 1 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2	107 3 22 4	46	198	45 153
69 187 6 6 6	, , ,	1,003	1	204	84 120
31 13 7 73 5	3 16 7	330 5 24	11 6 42	200	125 375
98 33 37 42 125		1,369 2 70 10	48 23 267	692	395 297
₹ ოწო წ	55	18 6	2 269	166	150 16
14 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		10	25	267	107 160
16 37 1	638	6 . 137 19 . 15	24 2 143	313	229 84
418 344 137 266 423	705 10 10 10	2, 966 2, 966 53 171 180	161 201 960	3, 625	1, 695 1, 930
Ohio: Franklin County— Hamilton County— Mahoning County— Montgomery County— Oregon: Multnomah County—	Pennsylvania: Allegheny CountyBerks County	Montgomery County. Philadelphia (city and county). South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city)	Washington: Pierce CountySpokane County Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	Areas with Less Than 100,000 Population	60,000, less than 100,000

Table XIII.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	C	ases of d	lelinque	ent childr	en disc	harged i	from sup	ervision	1
				Rea	son for	dischar	ge		
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child un- known or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases 2	15, 572	10, 959	1, 150	292	1, 642	212	546	765	
tate totals: 2	1 100				***				
Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	1, 406 2, 575 3, 771 653	864 2, 189 3, 009 374	216 35 168	30 84 10	113 216 430 39	11 37 40 5	28 106 47 26	144 27 126 31	
REAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	_								
LATION	12, 913	9, 337	745	201	1, 454	184	414	572	
Alabama: Mobile County California: San Diego County San Francisco County	18 152 358	12 106 246	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 13	1 38	4 11	27 37	9	
Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	176	136			19	2	2	17	
Hartford (city) New Haven (city)	93 252	76 212		3 10	12 20		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$	1 4	
District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	214	350 179	1	2 4	64 10	28 5	39 12	119	
Indiana: Lake County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	95 157 244	48 94 126	12 1	13 2	13 32 103	2	10 8	11 8 2	
Boston: Boston (central section)	449	397			33	4	10	5	
Brighton Charlestown	30	22 60			3 4		4	1 1	
Dorchester	65	59 154			3 4	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 1		
East Boston Roxbury	69	45			15	8	i		
South Boston	60	78 49			3 8		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Second district of Bristol Third district of Bristol	113	110 70			1 16	1	2	1	
Lawrence district Southern Essex district	88	74 39			10 4	1 1	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\3 \end{vmatrix}$	
Springfield districtFirst district of eastern Mid-	57	45			11	1	0		
dlesex Third district of eastern	125	105			5	6	9		
Middlesex Lowell district	142 23	111			17 2	2	13	1	
Central district of Worcester_ Michigan: Wayne County Minnesota:	121 1, 354	105 1, 150		1	12 158	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	31	
Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County	. 192	559 164 33	155	11	60 26 21	1 6	2	1 30	
New York: Albany County	137	114		. 15	8 19				
Chautauqua County	. 12	16 12							
Dutchess County Erie County	56 215	188		$\frac{1}{2}$	6 10	12	2	1	

Population according to the 1930 census.
All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table XIII.—Reason for discharge in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

	Ca	ases of o	leli n qu	e n t child	ren disc	harged	from sup	pervisio	n
				Rea	son for	dischar	ge	···	
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child un- known or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION—Continued. New York—Continued. Monroe County. New York (city). Niagara County. Oneida County. Rensselaer County. Schenectady (city). Suffolk County. Syracuse (city). Westchester County. Montgomery County. Oregon: Multnomah County. Pennsylvania: Berks County. Pennsylvania: Berks County. Philadelphia (city and county). South Carolina: Greenville County. Utah: Third district. Virginia: Norfolk (city).	11 93 17 77 300 238 205 276 1 2 744 44 313 238	104 1,898 27 25 2 72 15 247 103 120 161	28 	18 2 1 2 14 	11 277 7 7 7 7 2 2 17 31 26 28 14	19	31 2 2 1 5 42 18 42 21 4 12 23	3 50 2 2 59 15 25 76 1 4 2	1
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	805 2, 659	1, 622	405	91	96 188	28	132	46 193	2
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts ³	803 1, 067 789	418 556 648	157 248	69 22	56 67 65	8 12 8	52 20 60	43 142 8	

Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table XIV.—Reason for discharge in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by the courts in 3 States, 24 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 16 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	Ca	ases of d	lepende	nt and ne	eglected upervis	l childre	n discha	rged fro	m
•		9	s,	Res	son for	dischar	ge		
Area served by court	Total	Conduct of child satisfactory or conditions improved	Expiration of period specified by court	Conduct of child or conditions unsatisfactory but further supervision not advised	Child committed or referred to institution	Child committed or referred to agency or individual	Whereabouts of child un- known or moved from jurisdiction of court	Other reason	Reason not reported
Total cases 2	3, 156	2, 005	79	110	309	308	170	174	
State totals: 2 Connecticut New York Utah	1,009 20	700 10	23	55	159 2	24	25	23 4	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POP- ULATION	2, 928	1, 959	61	75	295	282	123	132	
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Hartford (city) District of Columbia	39 54 2	9 31 2		3 1	2 1	5 11	17 8	3 2	
Florida: Dade County Indiana: Lake County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	161 139 53 60 41 425	72 110 12 19 24 325	2 6 1	1 8 10	5 8 	62 5 4 9 6 22	9 5 4 6 1 21	13 8 19 3 2 36	
Minnesota: Hennepin CountyRamsey County	137 67	87 51	,	4	23	19 15		4 1	
New York: Broome County Monroe County New York (city) Syracuse (city) Westchester County	1 29 872 4 26	11 648 18	18	27	9 145 3 2	8 9 1 5	17	1 1 8	
Ohio: Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	12 6 120	7 4 46	3	7	3 1 8	22	1 22	12	
Berks County Philadelphia (city and county) South Carolina: Greenville	2 227	131	31	10	5	28	10	12	
County Utah: Third district Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	5 14 432	8 343		1	2 2 36	1 4 45	2	7	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION	228	46	18	35	14	26	47	42	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	163 65	29 17	13 5	11 24	14	21 5	40 7	35 7	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.
² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 poopulation.

Table XV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

			Cases	of delinq	uent child	lren		
	٠			Duration	of super	vision		
Area served by court	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	than 18	18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3 years	3 years or more	Not re- ported
Total cases 2	15, 572	5, 736	5, 237	2, 855	7 75	631	289	49
State totals: 2 Connecticut Massachusetts New York Utah	1, 40 6 2, 575 3, 771 653	575 1, 362 1, 336 202	621 575 1, 380 302	190 536 701 104	13 35 139 34	5 21 140 9	2 75 2	46
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA-	12, 913	4, 591	4, 449	2, 294	707	574	268	30
Alabama: Mobile CountyCalifornia: San Diego County	18 152	13 74	4 27	1 19	15	17		
San Francisco County Connecticut: Bridgeport (city)	358 176	190	105	14	13	5	1	
Hartford (city) New Haven (city) District of Columbia Florida: Dade County	93 252 602 214	98 100 137	38 147 239 72	17 7 147 4	5 57 1	51	8	
Indiana: Lake County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Massachusetts:	95 157 244	40 42 59	41 54 93	14 35 69	18 15	7 8	1	
Boston: Boston (central section) Brighton Charlestown Dorchester	449 30 66 65	268 18 48 34	113 6 15 10	56 6 3 20	6			
East Boston Roxbury South Boston West Roxbury Second district of Bristol	69	136 23 81 32 77	25 16 1 26 24	26 1 1 12		2		
Third district of Bristol Lawrence district Southern Essex district Springfield district	88 88 47 57	46 50 20 16	29 18 13 10	11 16 14 17	1 3	6		
First district of eastern Middle- sex Third district of eastern Mid-	125	47	55	18	4			. :
dlesex	142 23 121 1, 354	66 7 23 257	46 1 16 567	29 3 72 260	1 1 4 121	$\begin{bmatrix} 7\\2\\104 \end{bmatrix}$	44	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New Jersey: Hudson County New York:	638 192 252	258 48 23	292 65 18	61 48 138	17 13 28	7 17 37	3 1 8	
Albany County Broome County Chautauqua County Dutchess County Erie County Monroe County New York (city) Niagara County	2, 321	7 13 22 16 13 1,114 7	75 5 6 15 69 25 1,001	55 14 6 19 118 43 165	3 5 19 39 10	7 14 2	4	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table XV.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of delinquent children discharged from supervision by the courts in 4 States, 56 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 130 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932—Continued

			Cases	of delinq	uent child	ren		
			•	Duration	of superv	vision		
Area served by court	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12		18 months, less than 2 years	years, less than 3 years	3 years or more	Not re- ported
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPULA- TION—Continued. New York—Continued. Rensselaer County Schenectady (city) Suffolk County Syracuse (city) Westchester County Ohio:	11 93 17 77 300	28 3 7 31	3 32 5 5 49	8 30 9 60 43	2 5 36	1 80	61	
Hamilton County	238 205 276	69 22 72	65 37 88	55 46 52	23 29 31	17 37 27	8 34 6	1
Fayette CountyPhiladelphia (city and county)_ South Carolina: Greenville County_ Utah: Third district Virginia: Norfolk (city) Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	744 44 313 238 805	1 375 10 72 21 263	223 21 131 83 216	1 16 9 77 88 165	15 2 25 21 116	39 2 7 15 45	76 1 10	
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	2, 659	1, 145	788	561	68	57	21	19
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000 Massachusetts 3	803 1, 067 789	348 427 370	236 401 151	130 199 232	34 20 14	37 16 4	18 3	1 18

³ Not separately reported for areas with 50,000 to 100,000 population and areas with less than 50,000 population.

Table XVI.—Length of time child was under supervision in cases of dependent and neglected children discharged from supervision by the courts in 3 States, 24 courts serving specified areas with 100,000 or more population, and 16 courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population, in 1932 1

	Cases	s of depe	ndent an	d neglec superv	ted childr ision	en discl	harged i	from
Area served by court				Duration	of super	vision		
	Total	Less than 6 months	6 months, less than 12	than 18	18 months, less than 2 years	2 years, less than 3	3 years or more	Not re- ported
Total cases 2	3, 156	1, 097	738	433	274	325	286	3
State totals: 2 Connecticut	1, 009 20	497	2 332 14	111 2	23	21	25	
AREAS WITH 100,000 OR MORE POPU-	2, 928	1, 032	692	396	263	294	248	3
California: San Diego County San Francisco County Connecticut: Hartford (city) District of Columbia	39 54 2 161	18 17 39	8 . 14 2 40	3 12 15	10 7 36	4		
Florida: Dade County Indiana: Lake County Iowa: Polk County Maryland: Baltimore (city) Michigan: Wayne County	139 53 60 41 425	106 21 26 6 6	26 17 10 4 59	7 5 9 12 43	3 6 13 36	6 9 6 92	1 128	
Minnesota: Hennepin County Ramsey County New York:	137 67	26 9	22 18	8 19	26 3	11 9	44 9	
Broome County Monroe County New York (city) Syracuse (city)	1 29 872 4	1 17 457 4	309	87	1 13	1 6	8	
Westchester CountyOhio:	26	6	8	7	4	1		
Hamilton County Montgomery County Oregon: Multnomah County Pennsylvania:	$12 \\ 6 \\ 120$	1 3 13	7 1 32	32	19	2 19	4	1
Berks County Philadelphia (city and county)_ South Carolina: Greenville County_ Utah: Third district	2 227 5	37 2	43	45	23	31 1	48 2	
Wisconsin: Milwaukee County	14 432	156	12 56	87	63	69		1
AREAS WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPU-	228	65	46	37	11	31	38	
50,000, less than 100,000 Less than 50,000	163 65	54 11	40	20 17	9 2	15 16	25 13	

¹ Population according to the 1930 census.

² All figures for the States for which totals are given are also shown by courts for areas with 100,000 or more population and included in the group total for areas with less than 100,000 population.

Table XVII.—Sex and race of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age, disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

			Cases o	f Federal	juven il e o	ffenders		
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile			*	Ra	ce of juve	nile		
	Total	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Chinese	Other	Not re- ported
Total cases	1, 168	784	142	136	59	3	7	37
Boys' cases	1, 066	728	134	120	41	2	5	36
AlabamaAlaska	55 27	45 8	9		16		3	1
Arizona	22	1		10	8	2		1
Arkansas California	27	22 13	4					1
Colorado	19 9	6	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Connecticut	2	2						
FloridaGeorgia	41 44	35 26	5 15					
Idaho	9	20 8 -	10		1			
Illinois	34	25	4					
Indiana Iowa	$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \\ 2 \end{array}$	11 2						
Kansas	5	3	1					
Kentucky	80	66	12			,		
Louisiana Maine	35 9	20	14]
Maryland	22	18	4					
Massachusetts	3	3	L					
Michigan Minnesota	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 12 \end{array}$	7 11			1			
Mississippi	35	15	18					2
Missouri	30	26	· 2					2
Montana Nebraska	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	4 3			3			
Nevada	4	3					1	
New Hampshire	1	1						
New Jersey New Mexico	3 12	2 3	1	8				
New York	36	32	1		1		_	
North Carolina	59	44	13					2
North DakotaOhio	12 10	12 10						
Oklahoma	62	52	4		2			4
Oregon	2	1			1			
Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	12 4	11 2	1 2					
Rhode Island	3	3						
South CarolinaSouth Dakota	35 5	23 1	. 11		4			
Tennessee	25	24	1					
Texas	135	21	11	98				
Utah Vermont	3 15	3 15						
Virginia	20	19						1
Washington	12	11			- 1			
West Virginia Wisconsin	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{42}{2}$						
Wyoming	2	$\bar{2}$						
Girls' cases	102	56	8	16	18	1	2	1
Alabama	1	1						
AlaskaArizona	19 4	2	1		17	1	2	
California	1		1			1		
Georgia	2	1	1					
IdahoIllinois	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{5}$						
Kentucky	1	ĺ						
Louisiana	4	3						1
Maryland	$\frac{2}{3}$	1 3	1					
Minnesota	2	2						
Missouri	2	2				1		
Nebraska New Jersey	3 2	3 2						
New York	2	1	1					
North Carolina	3	3		1		l		

Table XVII.—Sex and race of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age, disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

			Cases o	f Federal j	uvenile o	ffenders		
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile				Rad	ce of juve	nile		
	Total	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Chinese	Other	Not re- ported
Girls' cases—Contd. Ohio	2 9 1 3	2 7 1 3	1		1			
Tennessee	2 22 1 1 3	2 4 1 1 3	2	16				

Table XVIII.—Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

				Case	s of Fe	ederal	juveni	le offer	nders			
				Of	fense c	harged	-Viol	ation o	of—			wit-
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Com- merce Act	Mann (White Slave) Act	Other laws	Offense not re-	Hold as material ness
Total cases	1, 168	562	180	177	-62	39	14	13	8	1.87	13	13
Boys' cases	1,066	530	178	160	54	39	11	13		1 69	11	1
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska	55 27 22 27 19 9 2 41 44 9 34 11 2 5 80 35 9 22 37 12 35 30 7 3	37 31 33 33 31 34 5 6 31 1 65 14 22 1 2 29 4	9 3 8 3 2 1 4 5 3 15 8 1 2 3 6	10	3 7 1 4 2 2	2 	1 4	4		25 6 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 8 8	1	1
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota	1 3 12 36 59	1 1 1 19 47	2 2 2 	9 5	1 1 4	1 7				1 1 1	1	

Table XVIII.—Sex of juvenile and offense charged or reason for arrest in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

				Case	s of Fe	ederal j	jųveni!	le offer	ders			
	,			Off	fense c	harged	—Viol	ation o	f—			wit-
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Total	Liquor laws	Motor Vehicle Theft Act	Immigration Act	Postal laws	Laws against counterfeiting	Narcotic Drug Act	Interstate Com- merce Act	Mann (White Slave) Act	Other laws	Offense not re- ported	Held as material
Boys' cases—Contd.	10 62	5 44	5 7		5	<u>-</u> -					2	
Pregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	$\begin{smallmatrix}2\\12\\4\end{smallmatrix}$	<u>2</u> 1	8		<u>-</u>	2				$\frac{2}{1}$		
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee	3 35 5 25	3 23 15	10 5		2 2	1		 1		3 2	1	
Texas Jtah Vermont	135 3 15	42	6 2	80	2 1		3			2 1 	1	
Virginia Vashington Vest Virginia Visconsin	20 12 42 2	5 2 37 1	13 1 2 1	6	1	1		1		1 1 2 1		
Wyoming	2		2									
Girls' cases		32	2	17	8		3		8	18	2	
labama laska	1 19 4	<u>4</u> 1							1	14	1	
rizona California Feorgia	1 2	1		1	1							
daho llinois Centucky	1 6 1	2			1		1		<u>i</u>	1		
Louisiana Maryland	4 2 3	1 2		2	1				2			
Michigan Minnesota Missouri	$\frac{2}{2}$	2							2			
Vebraska Vew Jersey Vew York	3 2 2	11		<u>1</u>					1			
Vorth Carolina Dhio Oklahoma	3 2 9	7	11		2					<u>-</u> -	1	
Pennsylvania	1 3 2	2			1					<u>1</u>		
Tennessee Texas	22 1	5		13	1		1 1			1		
Washington West Virginia	3	2			1							

¹ Includes 1 violation of the National Banking Act.

						Cases o	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders	l juvenil	e offende	ırs					
	Age under which juve-	,				Boys						Girls	S		
State and Territory	nile court has original jurisdiction	Total	Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years	Age not rc- ported	Total	Under 14 years	14 years, under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years
		1, 168	1,066	112	74	126	311	537	9	102	18	17	13	23	41
(boys- girls- fboys- (girls- girls-		\$222 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25	3522220001440 & 1100 8 80286725887841	0.4		400/6 800 4 11 6 016 1 70 1	21	02 - 22 - 22 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -		164 1 21 9 1 4 2 8 2 2 8	8			4-1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	

¹ Includes 3 boys under 10 years (Alaska 2, New Mexico 1), and 2 girls under 10 years (Alaska 1, Texas 1); 2 boys of 10 years (Alaska), 1 girl of 10 (Texas), 1 boy of 12 years (Alaska), 5 boys of 13 years (Alaska 1, Florida 2, South Dakota 2), and 5 girls of 13 years (Alaska 2, Louisiana 1, Oklahoma 1, Texas 1).

² Alaska has no juvenile courts, but special procedure is provided for delinquent children under the age of 16 years.

³ Maine and Wyoming have no juvenile-court laws, but Maine has provided special procedure in cases of children under the age of 15 years (extended to 17 by acts of 1933, ch. 118), and Wyoming provides certain modifications in court procedure in cases of persons under the age of 21 years.

Table XIX.—Age limit of original juvenile court jurisdiction and sex and age of juvenile in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

		Total Under years 14 Under 14 Under 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Cases	Boys	$\begin{array}{c cccc} Total & Under & 14 & 16 \\ \hline Total & 14 & under & years \\ \hline years & 16 & \end{array}$	12 36 59 59 50 10 62 62 62 7 10 12 4 11 12 4 13 5 5 5 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 5 5 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Cases of Federal juvenile offenders	Soys	16 17 18 not rears years re-	1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
nile offenders		Total	31.00 31.00 35 5
	Girls	Under 14 14 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 16	3 3 5 1 1 5
	ıls	16 17 years years	1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		18 years	

³ Maine and Wyoming have no juvenile-court laws, but Maine has provided special procedure in cases of children under the age of 15 years (extended to 17 by acts of 1933, ch. 118), and Wyoming provides certain modifications in court procedure in cases of persons under the age of 21 years.

Table XX.—Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

		٠,			1							···
				Case	es of F	ederal	juveni	le offer	nders			
				Pe	riod b	etween	arrest	and d	isposit	ion		
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile		than 1 ay	days	days	l s	s, less nonth	n, less	s, less	ls, less	ls, less	s, less	orted
	Total	Less the	1 to 2 ds	3 to 6 da	week, than	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, l than 2	2 months, l than 3	3 months, l than 6	6 months, l than 9	9 months, le	Not reported
Total cases	1, 168	63	72	65	90	160	257	141	170	31	12	107
Boys' cases	1, 108	50	62	57	79	149	239	132	161	29	10	98
Alabama	55	7		2	2	5	10	10	10	4		3
Alaska Arizona Arkansas	27 22	10	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	1 1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\4\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	7 4	2	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 1
California Colorado	27 19 9		<u>-</u> -	3	4 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\7\\3 \end{bmatrix}$	3	6 2				3
Connecticut Florida	41	2	10	2		- 6	$rac{1}{2}$	1 4	9	2		4
Georgia Idaho	44	3 1	1 1	1	2	5	9	7 3	14 1	2		2
Illinois Indiana	34 11	1		3	1	7	11 7	4 2	1	1		3
Iowa Kansas Kentucky	5 80	3	1 5	1 3	 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\\frac{10}{10} \end{vmatrix}$	12	1 8	19	1 3		1 8
Louisiana Maine	35				4	3	16 6	7	3			3
Maryland Massachusetts		1	1 1	2	7	2	2	3	2		1	1 1
Michigan Minnesota	7 12	1	2		1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	1 5	2	2			<u>ī</u>
Mississippi Missouri Montana	. 00			$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	5 7 1	4 11	6 2 3	14 2	5		2
Nebraska Nevada	3 4		1	i			1	1	2			
New Hampshire New Jersey.	. 1	1				2	ī					
New Mexico New York	. 36	1 1	1 3	3	7	1 4	1 5	4	6			3
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio	. 12	1	3	3 -	1 1 1	7 4	12 5	5 1	15	4	2	6 1
OhioOklahomaOregon	62	$\frac{2}{1}$.6	1 1	5	10	5 13 1	11	4			1 11 1
Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	. 12	1		5	1 1	1	2	2	2			
Rhode Island South Carolina	3 35	2		3	2	2	2 10	1	12	1		1 2
South Dakota Tennessee	. 25		1	2	1	1 1	3	7	8	<u>i</u> -	1	1
TexasUtah Vermont	135 3 1 15	7	11 1	8	9	$\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{array}$	39 <u>-</u> 5	13 1	9		1	12 <u>1</u>
Virginia Washington	. 20	2		$\frac{2}{2}$	4	<u>-</u> -	5 1	5	4			5
West Virginia Wisconsin	42		1	1	3 	3	16	3	3	1	2	9
Wyoming	-	13	-10	8	11	11	18	9	9	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	2	9
Alabama	102							1				
AlaskaArizona	19	5	5	1	2		1	2	1			5 1
California Georgia	. 2	1				1		1				
Idaho Illinois Kentucky	- 6			1	1 2 1		2	1				
Louisiana	. 4	1		1	1			2	1	1		
Michigan Minnesota	. 3	i	1			1	1		1			
Missouri	. 1 2		l	·I	2				l	1		

Table XX.—Sex of juvenile and period between arrest and disposition in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

/				Case	es of Fe	ederal	juveni	le offer	ders			
				Pe	riod be	etween	arrest	and d	isposit	ion		
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Total	Less than 1 day	1 to 2 days	3 to 6 days	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less	9 months, less than 12	Not reported
Girls' cases—Contd. Nebraska	3 2 2 3 2 9 1 3 2 22 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 2	3	2 1 4	1 2 1 2 	1	1 2	1	2	

Table XXI.—Release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

		Cases	of Federal j	uvenile of	fenders	
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile		Not re-	Releas	sed pendin	g trial	No report as to re-
	Total	leased pending trial	On bail	On own recog- nizance	On recognizance of others	lease pending trial
Total cases	1, 168	692	250	23	12	191
Boys' cases	1, 066	623	236	20	11	176
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississi ppi Missouri Montana Nebraska	55 27 22 27 19 9 2 41 44 9 34 11 2 5 80 35 9 22 3 7 12 35 30 7	29 19 13 14 13 8 1 24 16 5 23 8 1 3 25 29 8 10 1 4 6 20 20 7	16 9 1 9 20 2 5 2 7 1 1 4 9 2	1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 3 1 	8 4 4 2 4 1 1 2 15 4 1 4 1 2 2 6 5 5 1
NevadaNew HampshireNew JerseyNew Mexico	4 1 3	2 8	1			1

Table XXI.—Release pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders										
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile		Not re-	Releas	No report							
	Total	leased pending trial	On bail	On own recog- nizance	On recognizance of others	lonco					
Boys' cases—Continued.											
New York	36	18	13			5					
North Carolina	59	22	28			9					
North Dakota	12	8				2					
Ohio	10	5	3			2					
Oklahoma	$\frac{62}{2}$	37	13			12					
OregonPennsylvania	$1\overset{2}{2}$	11				_					
Puerto Rico.	4	11 2	1			1					
Rhode Island	3	2	1			3					
South Carolina	35	21	9			_					
South Dakota	5	3	1			1					
rennessee	25	10	10	1		4					
rexas	135	108	9	Ī		17					
Utah	3	2				i					
Vermont	15	12	2			Ī					
Virginia	20	14				6					
Washington	12	9	1	1		1					
West Virginia		15	13	2		12					
Wisconsin	2	1				1					
Wyoming	2	2									
Girls' cases	102	69	14	3	1	15					
Alabama		1									
Alaska	19	13	1								
Arizona	4	3									
California	1	1									
Georgia	2	2									
Idaho	1	1									
Illinois.	6	4	1			1					
Kentucky	1		1								
Louisiana Maryland	4 2	1	1	1		1					
Michigan	3	$\frac{1}{3}$			1						
Minnesota	2	3									
Missouri	2	2				1					
Nebraska	3	2	1								
New Jersey	2	2	1								
New York	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$									
North Carolina	3	1	2								
Ohio	2	2									
0111	9	5	1			3					
Uklahoma	1					1					
Oregon	1		1 1	1							
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania	3	1	1	1							
Oregon Pennsylvania Tennessee	3 2	1	1								
OregonPennsylvaniaTennesseeTexas	3 2 22	1 17	_	1		2					
OregonPennsylvania	3 2 22 1	1	1	1		2					
Oregon Pennsylvania Tennessee Texas	3 2 22	1 17	1	1		2					

	No re-	port as to bail	168	155	Ф4404H ФФ000HH00Б4H00 H00Ф	
43		Not re- ported	50	44	3 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		\$2,500 or more	14	2 14	8	
		\$2,000	13	13	4	
		\$1,500	12	12		
enders	set	\$1,000	89	81	00 4-1-4 FF-1-0 FO 00 00 00	
Cases of Federal juvenile offenders	Amount of bail set	\$700, less than \$1,000	11	111		
Federal ju	Ашо	\$500	123	111	6 22 13 22 3	
Cases of			\$300, less than \$500	30	28	2 2 1 4 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
		\$200, less than \$300	19	17		
		\$100, less than \$200	11	7		
		Total	372	338	8 4 4 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
		No bail set	628	573	2881111 - 121 - 28 m -	
		Total	1, 168	1,066		
	State and Territory, and sex of		Total cases	Boys' cases	Alabama— Alaska. Arizona. Arizona. Arizona. Arizona. California. Colorado. Colorado. Connecticut. Florida. Georgia. Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky. Loulsiana. Maryland. Maryland. Maryland. Maryland. Marsachusetts. Michigan. Minnesota.	

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	2	4	2 2
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34 7	101 101 88 88 169	55	-E 22- 224 -4
2029	* 6. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18	102	ี - เอิ∡ชธ
	o Rico e Island Carolina Dakota sssee ont ington ington	Girls' cases	na
lorth bio klaho regon ennsy	nerto hode l hode l huth C huth I hut	w young	Alabama

1 Includes 4 cares (2 in Kentucky and 2 in Texas) in which bail was set at \$700 and 7 cases (1 in Mississippi, 4 in North Carolina, and 2 in South Carolina) in which bail was set at \$800.

2 Includes 8 cases (2 in Alabama, 1 in Indiana, 1 in Kentucky, 2 in Massachusetts, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Oklahoma) in which bail was set at \$2,500; 2 set at \$3,000 (1 in Missouri, 1 in New York, 1 in Pennsylvania); 1 set at \$10,000 (New York).

Table XXIII.—Place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offender under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders												
State and Territory, and sex					27.								
of juvenile	Total	No de- tention	Local jail (city or county) 1	Federal jail ²	Jail and de- tention home	Juve- nile de- tention home	Other place	No re- port as to deter tion					
Total cases	1, 168	37	839	100	13	19	12	14					
Boys' cases	1,066	32	780	85	12	13	3	14					
Alabama	55	4	41			3							
AlaskaArizona	27 22	2	. 1 17	23									
Arkansas	$\frac{22}{27}$	1	25										
California	19		15			3							
Colorado	9		9										
Connecticut	$\frac{2}{1}$		2										
Florida	41 44	3 5	34 34			1							
Georgia[daho	44 9	0	7										
Illinois	34		29				1						
Indiana	11	1	9										
[owa	2		1										
Kansas	5		3										
Kentucky	80 35	4	$\frac{62}{8}$	23	1]					
Louisiana Maine	9		$\frac{\circ}{9}$	20	1								
Maryland	22		16										
Massachusetts	3	1	2										
Michigan	7	1	3			1	1						
Minnesota	$\frac{12}{25}$	1	10										
Mississippi Missouri	35 30		$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 20 \end{array}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	3							
Montana	7		7		2	0							
Nebraska	$\dot{3}$		3										
Nevada	4		4										
New Hampshire	1	1											
New Jersey	$\frac{3}{12}$	1	$\frac{2}{8}$										
New Mexico New York	36		15	17	1								
North Carolina	59	1	51										
North Dakota	12		10										
Ohio	10	2	5	1		1							
Oklahoma	62		51		1	- 							
Oregon	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 12 \end{array}$		8		2	1	1						
Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	4		°	3		1							
Rhode Island	3	1											
South Carolina	35	1	29	1									
South Dakota	5		3	1									
Tennessee	25	1	19	10									
Texas Utah	135 3	1	104	16	1								
Vermont	15		14										
Virginia	20		ii		3								
Washington	12		11										
West Virginia	42		32										
Wisconsin	$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$										
Wyoming	Z		2										
Girls' cases	102	5	59	15	1	6	9						
Alabama	1		1										
Alaska	19		1	15									
Arizona	4		3										
California	1		$\frac{1}{2}$										
Georgia[daho	1												
Illinois	8		4		1	1							
Kentucky	ĭ		1										
Louisiana	4		2			2							
Maryland	2	1	1										
4.5.1.	3		2			1							
Michigan Minnesota	2		1				- X						

¹ Includes 8 cases of boys and 2 of girls detained part time in jail and part time elsewhere.

• Includes 17 cases of boys detained part time in Federal and part time in local jail.

Table XXIII.—Place of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
State and Territory, and sex												
of juvenile	Total	No de- tention	Local jail (city or county)	Federal jail	Jail and de- tention home	Juve- nile de- tention home	Other place	No report as to detention				
Girls' cases—Contd. Nebraska New Jersey New York	3 2 2	1	1 1 2				2					
North CarolinaOhioOklahoma	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{array}$	1	3 1 8				1					
Oregon Pennsylvania Tennessee	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$	1	1				2					
TexasVirginia Washington West Virginia	22	1	15 1 1 3				4	2				

Table XXIV.—Sex of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
		Length of detention pending trial										to de-
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Total	No detention	Less than 1 day	1 day, less than 3	3 days, less than 1 week	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	No report as tertion
Total cases	1, 168	37	99	170	103	98	134	197	78	77	10	165
Boys' cases	1, 066	32	87	152	95	88	125	183	71	71	9	153
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada	55 27 22 27 19 9 2 41 44 • 9 34 11 2 5 80 35 9 22 3 7 12 35 30 7	4 	10 11 1 	12 7 2 6 	3 3 1 3 3 5 3 1 12 1 1 12	2 1 3 	3 4 2 6 3 5 5 5 1 6 2 3 1 2 5 4 1	6 5 3 4 2 2 2 10 8 5 14 5 21 101	4 	4 2 8	1	5 3 4 1 3 1 4 3 2 5 15 4 1 5 1 3 5 4

Table XXIV.—Sex of juvenile and length of detention pending trial in cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

	Cases of Federal juvenile offenders											
		Length of detention pending trial										de-
State and Territory, and sex of juvenile	Total	No detention	Less than 1 day	1 day, less than 3	3 days, less than 1 week	1 week, less than 2	2 weeks, less than 1 month	1 month, less than 2	2 months, less than 3	3 months, less than 6	6 months, less than 9	No report as to
Boys' cases—Contd.												
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Dhio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Cennessee Cexas Jtah Vermont Virginia Vashington West Virginia Wyoming	3 12 36 59 12 10 62 2 12 4 3 35 5 25 135 3 15 20 12 4 2 2 2 2 12 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 8 8 8 1 	1 6 16 17 1 1 1 6	2 8 1 1 7 5 2 6 1 3 7	7 3 2 7 1 1 1 7	2 1 2 4 3 1 7 2 4 1 26 1 6	1 3 7 4 4 12 2 	3 1 7 7 3 9	1 2 5 5 1 8 2 6	2	
Girls' cases	102	5	12	18	8	10	9	14	7	6	1	
labamalaska	1 19 4 1 2 1 6 1 4 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 2 1		1 1 1 1 1 1	5 	1 1 1 1 1 2 2	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 5	1	2	1	

Cases of Federal juvenile offenders

		Not reported	9	1.0	
		Other disposition	52	13	25 - 2 - 1
	orm-	Stated States Traitentiaty	17	17	
	to refu	United States prison camp	20	20	
	nmitte son ca	United States reformatory	62	92	82 66 11 1
	Juvenile committed to reformatory, prison camp, or penitentiary	State reform- viota	7	7	1 1
	Juve ato ten	IstoT	123	120	2 - 2 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 1
		Only sentence ,	183	171	
	to jall	ε pəuŋ osl¥	8	38	
aso	mitted	Later placed on probation ?	23	23	8 1 1 8 1 1 8
Disposition of case	Juvenile committed to Jall	Later released noitsratimmi of respectively.	86	62	
spositi	Juveni	ond two evres oT	34	32	
Did		IstoT	365	343	<u>∞-∞-ν-</u> <u>∞-π</u> ω ω <u>Σ</u> π ω ω
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	Juvenile cor mitted to inst tion for juven	-nistT IsnoitsZ 101 foodb2 pni syo4	35	35	m N − im m
	Juv mitte tion 1	Total	55	53	w w w y w re
	proba-	Juvenile placed or tion	208	196	16 22 17 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
		Fine (paid)	20	20	
	Tiling to	Juvenile found no	∞	∞	
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		TetoT	1, 168	1, 066	£2222001440811110€802
	State and Territory, and sex of		Total cases	Boys' cases	Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kontneky Louisiana Maine

¹ Includes 28 boys committed to United States jails (1 in Arizona, 4 in New Mexico, 23 in Texas).

² Includes 1 boy committed to a United States jail (Louisiana).

³ Includes 4 boys committed to United States jails (2 in Louisiana, 2 in Texas).

⁴ Includes 28 boys (7 in Alaska, 1 in Louisiana, 5 in New Mexico, 4 in New York, 1 in Puerto Rico, 10 in Texas) and 4 girls (Alaska) committed to United States jails.

Table XXV.—Sex of juvenile and disposition of cases of Federal juvenile offenders under 19 years of age disposed of by Federal authorities in each State and Territory, July 1-Dec. 31, 1932—Continued

			Not reported		
			Other disposition		H 24 H
	- 1	form- peni-	United States Pentiary		
		l to ref np, or	United States ques noring		10 14 10
		ımitted son car	Sets States Violented Reference		
		Ju venile committed to reformatory, prison camp, or penitentiary	State reform- atory		
		Ju ven ator tent	Total		
			Only sentence		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
		to jail	, benft oslA		0 2 2
Federal juvenile offenders	case	Juvenile committed to jail	Later placed on probation		
nile of	n of ca	le com	Later released to the forming seitinming and the following seiting the following seiting the following seiting		63
al juve	Disposition of	Juveni	and two syres oT		
Feder	Dis		Total		11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Cases o		om- stitu-	State training lookpa		∞
O		Juvenile com mitted to instit tion for juvenil	National Train- ing School for Poy		0.11
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4		y, and sex of		-Contd.	
		State and Territory, and sex of		Boys' cases-	Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee

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